Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

February 10, 1958

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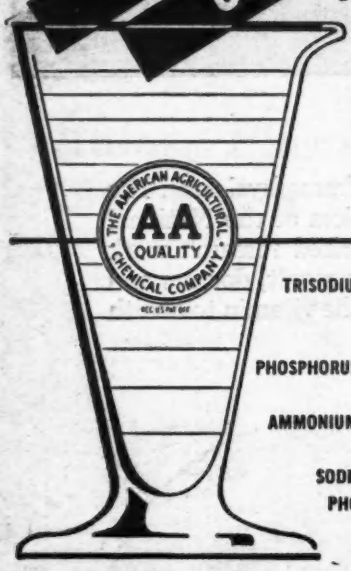

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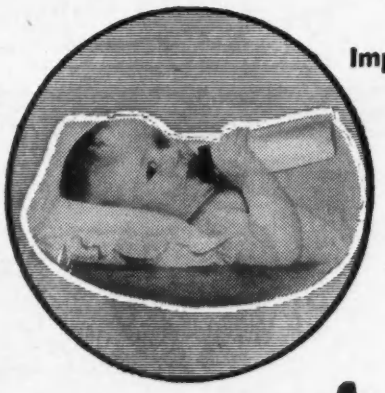
Increasing interest among MDs

The value of pyridoxine is receiving increased attention from physicians. The symposium on "Newer Vitamins" held under the auspices of the National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University summarized research work and pointed the way to new fields of investigation. As a result, doctors and diet experts are giving more study to the importance of the vitamin to health and nutrition.

Metabolic imbalance in pregnancy

Pyridoxine's particular place in the metabolism of tryptophane and other amino acids may be significant in correcting certain metabolic imbalances known to exist in some pregnancies.



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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 6 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. February 10, 1958

CYANAMID EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENTS: Kenneth H. Klipstein (left) and George R. Martin (right), elected executive vice-presidents of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Klipstein, who joined Cyanamid in 1933, became a vice-president and director last year. Mr. Martin entered the Cyanamid organization in 1927 to organize its legal department, served as head of that unit until 1951, has been a Cyanamid director since 1928 and a vice-president for thirteen years.

Cellulose Plastics Too Healthy For a Market Obituary: Eastman

This is no time to write an obituary for cellulosics, protests Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a company which has as big a stake in these plastics as anyone else. In fact, says the Kingsport, Tenn., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, cellulose plastics are very healthy, indeed, with an excellent chance for a long and happy market life. "A continuing demand for cellulose acetate and cellulose acetate-butyrate plastics in the foreseeable future," is the way Spencer E. Palmer, Eastman vice-president, puts it.

FELTON PROMOTIONAL CHIEF: Robert E. Felton, vice-president of Felton Chemical Company, New York, who has assumed direction of the firm's promotional activities.

Apparently answering Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., which has soured on cellulose acetate and is planning to get out of that business by the end of this year, Eastman says it is optimistic about the future for these reasons:

Reasons for Eastman's Optimism

- Production of cellulosics in 1957 reached a new high.
- New products and applications are constantly being developed. In fact, a new cellulose plastic — propionate — has been placed on the market within the last two years.
- Cellulosics are in a "virtually impregnable position" in certain fields of use because of their toughness.

Hercules, however, thinks otherwise. Here, for instance, is what Elmer Hinner, general manager of its cellulose products department, has to say:

"Cellulose acetate is not contributing to Hercules' profits, nor can we see any improvement for this product in the years ahead."

Eastman, nevertheless, remains high on cellulosics. "In point of fact," Mr. Palmer reports, "as recently as last summer demand for our 'Tenite' acetate and 'Tenite' butyrate was so heavy that we were almost obliged to fill orders on allocation."

All raw materials of long standing and use eventually reach a leveling-off phase, the Eastman executive argues. Nevertheless, he contends, it rarely happens that

—*Continued on page 49*

Vopcolene Division Is Bought by Emery

Emery Industries, Inc., has acquired the Vopcolene Division of the Vegetable Oil Products Company, Wilmington, Calif., for an undisclosed sum. The transaction will become effective April 1 and will include the entire property, production facilities, trademarks, etc., of the Vopcolene Division in Los Angeles.

No changes in personnel are contemplated and the operation, which will become the Vopcolene Division of Emery Industries, Inc., will remain under the direction of Carl Williams, present general manager.

Currently, Emery says, the Vopcolene Division is the only manufacturing plant

—*Continued on page 63*

Sulphuric By-Product Unit Of N. J. Zinc Progressing

New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, has new facilities for the production of by-product sulfuric acid under construction at its Palmerton, Pa., plant that will increase acid capacity by 40,000 tons a year.

The unit under construction is part of an expansion program to provide additional ore roasting facilities for zinc metal and pigment production.

Congressmen Are in the Labs Among Test Tubes, Microscopes For Additives Research Work

House legislators concerned with drafting a food additives law are getting right in among the test tubes and microscopes as they tour food laboratories in on-the-spot studies of some of the matters involved. They are being given a scientist's-eye view of problems in the development and testing of additives for safety. The congressmen are members of the health and science subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee, headed by Rep. John Bell Williams of Mississippi.

They recently toured the laboratories of General Foods Corporation in New York, and Food & Drug Research Laboratories at Maspeth, L. I., for on-the-spot studies of some of the matters involved. Similar visits are planned soon to the laboratories of the Food and Drug Administration in Washington.

Saw Test Examples

During the New York trip the group saw demonstrations of the methods used in testing additives for safety and also were shown illustrations of the functional value of additives, with pectin used as one example. It was shown how food reacts with the use of pectin and without this substance.

As a result of these visits, Mr. Williams told OPD, the members have had the benefit of learning first hand some of the problems faced by the food processors, and by the commercial laboratories. After their visit to FDA, they will be familiar with some of the problems encountered by the government.

Meanwhile, resumption of consideration by the subcommittee of the eight or more bills pending from past session for regulating the use of additives ran into another delay last week when the subcommittee had to call off hearings scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday because of a conflict in hearings schedules.

Rep. Williams, as well as being chairman of the health and science subcommittee, is also a member of another sub-

—*Continued on page 63*

SALES VICE-PRESIDENT: Adolph Dingfelder, appointed sales vice-president of Reynaud, Ltd., New York manufacturers of aromatics, essential oils and perfume specialties.

Fission Products' Future Now Under Study by AEC

Atomic Energy Commission is now looking into the market potential of fission products. The survey, which is expected to be completed in about ten months, will have two key objectives:

- To estimate the growth pattern of the markets for irradiation sources of all types.
- To determine the role fission products could play in the development of these markets.
- The study will be under the technical direction of General Electric Company's chemical processing department at Hanford, Wash. Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., will assist in the survey.

Unexcelled Buys Jasco

Unexcelled Chemical Corporation, New York, has bought Jasco Aluminum Products Corporation, New Hyde Park, N. Y. Jasco will be operated as a division of Unexcelled. The price paid for Jasco was not disclosed.

Pennsalt Entering New Missile Phase

A pioneer in the development of elemental fluorine and other high energy fluorine chemicals used in missile fuel systems, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, is entering another phase of the missile fuel field. It is starting construction of a plant to produce ammonium perchlorate for solid propellant use.

For over twenty years Pennsalt has been a producer of the basic chemical, sodium chlorate, from which ammonium perchlorate is manufactured. Pennsalt's initial perchlorate unit is being built adjacent to its sodium chlorate plant which,

—*Continued on page 50*

Drug List Is Compiled For Nuclear Attack Use

A list of various types of items which might be required to sustain the civilian population and military personnel after a nuclear attack was issued last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The list covered items in six major areas: Medical and health, food, body protection, housing, sanitation, and power and fuels.

An advisory committee recently recommended to ODM that stockpiling policies

—*Continued on page 39*

Helium Output to Rise—But Not Nearly Enough

The Bureau of Mines, concerned about future shortages, plans to increase production capacity at its present helium producing plants to about 425 million cubic feet by fiscal year 1960, but this will not put a dent in the tight supply problem.

In fact, the shortage will be nearly three times as great as it is in the current fiscal year even with the modernization work planned.

Officials have warned congress of the growing seriousness of the helium supply situation at hearings on the annual appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior in preparation for an expected later request for funds to construct a fifth helium plant at a cost of around $14 million.

Estimated requirements for helium in fiscal 1960 are placed at 495.4 million cubic feet as against 403.7 million cubic feet in the current year.

Production capacity in 1960 is estimated at 425 million cubic feet, leaving a deficit of 70.4 million cubic feet as compared with 379 million cubic feet of capacity in 1958 and a deficit of 24.7 million cubic feet.

The appropriations committee was told that a disaster or major breakdown at any of the bureau's four helium plants would precipitate a serious helium shortage in a very short time. This would be particularly true as regards the Exell, Tex., plant, which, by itself, represents about two-thirds of the country's helium productive capacity.

Officials estimated that about ten times as much helium is being wasted for lack of facilities to separate it from natural gas produced for fuel as is currently being produced. If the wastage is allowed to continue, and if the demand for helium increases as anticipated, it was stated, the helium-bearing gas resources of the country may not be adequate to fully meet needs past 1975-80.

Heyden Newport Plans New Line of Herbicides

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, will have a new group of herbicides on the market for the 1958 growing season.

Based on 2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid, the compounds are being produced in new facilities at Fords, N. J. The plant is Heyden Newport's first commercial application in the field of agricultural chemicals of its traditional technology in the manufacture of chlorinated cyclic compounds.

Oils, Fats Find Champions For Sale of Surpluses Abroad

Legislation to assure domestic suppliers of fats, oils and other agricultural products in surplus supply of a larger foreign market was tossed into the congressional hopper last week by two champions of agriculture—Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Rep. Harold Cooley of North Carolina. The bills, S 3223 and HR 10487, propose to extend the agricultural trade and development act under which the Department of Agriculture is authorized to enter into agreements to finance the purchase of American farm products by foreign governments.

HOLLAND COLOR MANAGER: Clifton C. Condee, named general manager of Holland Color & Chemical Company, Holland, Mich., a subsidiary of National Cylinder Gas Company.

The law has been in operation for about three years and has been a prime stimulant for the high level of exports of fats and oils from this country. It is now proposed to make available $500 million for foreign purchase of farm products during the remainder of this fiscal year and to continue the program running at a level of $1.5 billion a year for the next two years.

The legislation tops a list of other bills of interest to the chemical industry introduced last week. They include:

Alcohol

HR 10514, by Rep. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture certain alcohol-producing facilities of the United States, to require him to produce alcohol from surplus agricultural products and certain corn and wheat, and to provide for the disposal of such alcohol.

S 3215, by Sen. Karl Mundt of South Dakota, to provide for the industrial utilization of agricultural products.

Contracts

S 3188, by Sen. Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon, to prohibit discrimination because of age in the employment of persons by government contractors.

S 3224, by Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas, to improve opportunities for small business concerns to obtain a fair proportion of government purchases and contracts.

Civil Defense

HR 10393, by Rep. D. R. Matthews of Florida, to establish a program of survival food depots to provide subsistence for the large numbers of the civilian pop-

—Continued on page 57

Turpentine, Rosin Loan Figures Out

The Department of Agriculture has come out with its figures on the loan program continuing price support for gum turpentine and gum rosin during 1958. The support level of $29.04 per standard barrel of pine gum, processed basis, reflects 90 percent of the parity price of crude pine gum, unprocessed basis, for February, 1958.

The support level per standard barrel of gum will remain fixed throughout the loan period (calendar year 1958). The initial loan rates will be 50 cents per gallon of turpentine, bulk, and $7.97 per 100 pounds

—Continued on page 54

Emulsol Chemical Adds Two Penta Emulsifiers

Emulsol Chemical Corporation, Chicago, a division of Witco Chemical Company, has developed two new emulsifiers for pentachlorophenol.

"Emcol C62-06D" is especially effective for a 40 percent pentachlorophenol concentrate in pine oil, Emulsol said, and "Emcol C62-06C" has been developed for a 15 percent PCP concentrate in aromatic solvents.

Acrylic Latex for Paints Offered by Rohm & Haas

A new acrylic latex for paint manufacture is being offered by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. Applications range from clear and pigmented sealers for plasterboard, concrete, stucco, plaster and similar materials, to white top coats and deep tone paints.

The emulsion, called "Rhoplex AC-55," is also expected to find application in industrial primers, sealers and related coatings, and as a binding agent in water-based printing inks, underglaze colors in ceramic finishes, cement additives, wax emulsions, linoleum polishes, flexible adhesives for bonding various substrates, and the impregnation of felt and other absorbent surfaces.

The Week's Price Changes

Carnauba Wax, Castor Beans, Cottonseed, Oleo Oils Advance. Cassia, Ginger, Nutmeg, Palm Oil, Pentaerythritol Fall.

Prices Advanced

Annatto seed, Ecuadorian, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Carnauba wax, No. Country No. 3 Parnahyba, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Castor beans, $5 per lb. (p. 56).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn oil, foots, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Grease, white, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Yellow, ½c. per lb.
Lard, 1/10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Poppy seed, Danish, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¾c. per lb. (p. 56).

Prices Reduced

Cardamom, bleached "B," 5c. per lb. (p. 53).
Carnauba wax, No. Country No. 2 crude. 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
No. 3 Ceara crude, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia "A," 1¾c. per lb. (p. 53).
Korintji "A," 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cloves, Zanzibar, 2c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cocount oil, crude, Pac. coast, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Ethyl bromide, 3c. per lb. (p. 41).
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Grease, yellow, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Montan wax, imp., Bohemian, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
German, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 53).
Palm oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Pentaerythritol, 2½c. per lb. (p. 41).
Platinum, $1 per lb. (p. 35).
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 35).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Feb. 7, 1958	Jan. 31, 1958	Feb. 8, 1957
108.63	108.49	111.14

Hoffmann-La Roche Shifts Staff

Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has realigned the positions of nine top executives and made Nelson F. Peterson, executive vice-president and a veteran with Roche since 1913, its senior vice-president. At the same time, Robert A. Hardt, vice-president, who last month was voted the drug industry's "Man of the Year," has been elected executive vice-president for marketing. Mr. Hardt, who has been with the company since 1946, is a member of the board of directors and executive committee.

Robert A. Hardt

As executive vice-president for marketing, Mr. Hardt will direct the sales and advertising policies of all divisions of the company, including Roche Laboratories, the vitamin division, the animal nutrition division, the aromatics division and Montclair Laboratories.

Dr. Raeto Schett has been elected vice-president of the technical department. He succeeds Dr. A. J. Frey, who has retired and will do consulting work in chemical engineering. Dr. Schett has also been elected to the board of directors and executive committee. He has been assistant to Dr. Frey since 1956. Prior to this, he was vice-director for F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., in Basle, Switzerland.

Donald A. Brisbane, treasurer, has been

—Continued on page 39

Argus Chemical Forms Unit In Belgium With Firm There

Argus Chemical Corporation, New York, has joined with Union Chimique Belge of Brussels, Belgium, to form a new company, SA Argus Chemical NV with headquarters in Belgium. A licensing arrangement has been made for the new company with Lankro Chemicals, Ltd., of Manchester, England.

William Leistner, founder and president of Argus Chemical, will head the new European concern. SA Argus was primarily formed to produce and sell Argus vinyl stabilizers and plasticizers in Europe.

Emulsion in Full Output

National Starch Products, New York, has begun full-scale production of a new vinyl-acrylic copolymer emulsion for applications in the textile field. The new emulsion, "Resyn 2203," is composed of extremely fine and uniform particles assuring greater surface coverage and stronger bonding properties. The resin film combines excellent clarity with high oil and water resistance, the producer states.

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NITROGEN DIVISION VICE-PRESIDENTS: George S. Meredith (left), named vice-president in charge of production by Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Frank O. Agel (right), appointed vice-president in charge of development by the division. Mr. Meredith has been director of production, while Mr. Agel has been director of development.

Chemical Union to Fight Layoffs, For Wage Increases During 1958

The chemical industry's No. 1 labor union—the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union—plans to fight layoffs. What's more, it's working out a formula for wage boosts this year. That's the word from O. A. Knight, OCAW president, who says he expects to have a plan of action whipped into shape by the time the union's bargaining policy committee convenes in Denver, Col., the last week of this month. Mr. Knight says he can't go along with industry "propaganda" that this isn't the year for wage increases.

"Maybe it is not the year to blaze broad new trails on the wage issue," he comments, "but wage earners are entitled to wage increases in keeping with the cost of living and the increase in worker productivity. Holding wages down now is the surest way of causing a depression."

Shortening the Work Week

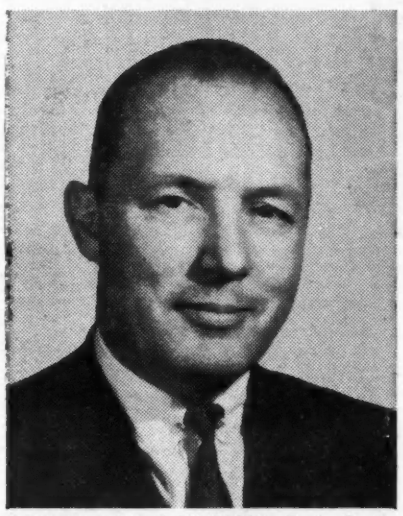
As to the layoffs problem, Mr. Knight makes it clear that over the long run while he favors in principle shortening the work week, he has recommended neither for nor against an immediate drive.

"Sooner or later," he contends, "we are going to have a shorter work week. But, meanwhile, we are taking a close look at the employment prospects a few months down the line and we are taking a close look at the practical possibilities of achieving any goal we establish."

One thing is certain, he tells OCAW in the current issue of *Union News*, a concerted move will have to be made by chemical labor against spreading layoffs.

"At a minimum," he asserts, "we are going to have to demand that the employers give us a substantial notice of their plans to lay off people and that they give us an opportunity to sit down with them in such cases and negotiate alternatives to the layoff of people.

"We grant management certain prerogatives, but we do not grant management the right to cruelly toss men out on the street on short notice. A man who has worked for some years in a plant has as much right to be taken care of as a stockholder."



ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER: E. A. Custer, named assistant manager of sales by American Zinc Sales Company, St. Louis, Mo., distributor for the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company.

Gov't Patent Policy Reasonable: Driscoll

The government's current policy on patents in connection with the national cancer chemotherapy program "looks reasonable right now." That's the opinion of Alfred E. Driscoll, president of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J.

As Mr. Driscoll sees it, the joint government-industry effort on cancer research is a good thing. Certainly, he adds, the company as a matter of policy is not averse to such a partnership.

In the Warner-Lambert view, the drug industry and universities each have a significant role to play in this research program—industry on the synthesis of

—Continued on page 63

Dow Has New Medium For Snow Melting Units

A new ethylene glycol heat-transfer medium for use in snow-melting systems has been developed by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Sold under the trademark "Dowtherm SR-1," the product is the first designed specifically for snow-removal systems, according to Dow. It contains a special, phosphate-type corrosion inhibitor.

CMRA, Buyers Granted Look At How the Wheels Go Round When Pennsalt Figures Future

George R. Lawson, of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, invited a number of industry executives to look inside last week and see how the wheels go round when a big chemical company puts together its annual sales forecasts. And just to show them how important is the "inside look" that he was offering them, the Pennsalt executive described sales forecasts as "the backbone of our long-range planning."

His organization prepares both short-range and long-range forecasts as it attempts to peer as far as possible into the future, said Mr. Lawason, the firm's director of marketing for the industrial division. The projections must be as accurate as possible and towards that end the company is willing to go to great expense, he added.

Joint CMRA-Buyers Meeting

The talk on how Pennsalt looks into the future was made at a joint meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association and the Chemical Industry Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in Washington, D. C., last week.

The presentation was one of several concerned with the importance of the chemical buyer and the chemical market researcher in the overall setup of a chemical company.

To get the picture of the future, Pennsalt finds purchasing activities an "extremely important source of information," said Mr. Lawson. The organization uses its salesmen to go to the purchasing departments of customer companies and try to gather in estimates of quarterly requirements for the coming year.

The salesmen's figures eventually go to the manager of chemical sales. From him they go to the product manager and eventually to the director of marketing. Finally a "sales demand estimate" is arrived at, Mr. Lawson said.

But, he explained, this is only part of the picture. From there on the figures go to the manufacturing division where they must be meshed with manufacturing capacity. Plans for the manufacturing division for the coming year can then be formulated, Mr. Lawson pointed out.

After the sales and manufacturing divisions have agreed on a projection, it is known as the sales-production estimate, Mr. Lawson added. "When approved by the general manager the estimate provides him with a basis for his budgetary and profit commitments to the corporation," he said.

The estimate for the coming year must

—Continued on page 63

Gas Producing Facility Contract Is Let for Navy

A $3.4 million contract to design and build hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide producing and purifying units for a $38 million plant being built by the navy has been awarded to Girdler Construction Division of National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago.

Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., prime contractor for the plant now under construction at Muskogee, Okla., said that Girdler will furnish all engineering, apparatus, material and complete field construction and start-up services for the high-purity industrial gas plant. The plant is scheduled for completion at the end of 1958.

Ferromanganese Runs Start

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has made its first production run of ferromanganese from one of its Neville Island, Pa., blast furnaces. Adaptation of the firm's blast furnace for the production of ferromanganese was accomplished at an approximate cost of $2.5 million.

ORGANICS SERVICES MANAGER: J. M. Fasoli, appointed manager of services for the organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Dow Steps Into Liquid Epoxy Field

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has stepped into the liquid epoxy resin field with three basic resins which it says are designed to be of special interest to the tooling, electrical, paint, adhesive, reinforced plastic, and chemical industries.

Dow says that one of the resins, "D.E.R. (Dow Epoxy Resin) 332," is unique in that it is water clear, extremely uniform, and has very low viscosity, characteristics previously unattained in the epoxy field.

Simultaneously with the announcement of "D.E.R. 332," Dow put on the market two other liquid epoxies. "D.E.R. 331" is a standard unmodified resin suitable for customary use in tooling, casting, adhesives, and electrical encapsulating. "D.E.R. 334" is a modified low viscosity resin which Dow says is especially suited for laminating. The company is con-

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Fair Trade on Nat'l Basis Object of New Legislation

With fair trade laws running into heavy weather in the state courts, Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas has introduced into congress a bill applying the principle of fair trade on a federal basis to goods moving in interstate commerce, and one of the big drug associations has placed itself right behind the bill.

The proposed measure last week gained immediate support from Dr. John W. Dargavel, executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists and its Bureau of Education on Fair Trade. He asked a "united front" to support HR 10527.

Netherlands Turn-About: Country Now Drug Exporter

The Netherlands, once an importer of pharmaceuticals, has turned the tables around and become an exporter. Within the past ten years it has established a position as a seller in a number of foreign markets, and has also earned a reputation for quality.

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, which makes this information available, says the Dutch industry is putting particular stress on the production and sale abroad of vitamins, hormone preparations, penicillin and quinine.

The products now made range from vegetable and synthetic alkaloids, narcotics, caffeine, theobromine, streptomycin, narcosis ether, chloromycetin, ethyl chloride, and calcium gluconate to bismuth preparations, iodine preparations, dextran, and radioactive isotopes.

Present research is concentrated mainly on cytodiagnostics for combatting cancer and the manufacture of sedatives and tranquilizers.

In 1948, exports of pharmaceuticals were valued at 26.5 million guilders (about $6.6 million); by 1956, they had risen to 93 million guilders ($23.2 million) and they are still growing. Over 50 percent of these exports go to European countries, about 25 percent to Asia, 15 percent to the Western Hemisphere, and about 10 percent to Africa and Australia.

Vitamins are shipped mainly to the United States, France, Argentina, and Soviet Russia. Canada bought $17,500 worth in 1956.

Domestic sales of these products have also soared in the last eight years—from 39.5 million guilders in 1948 (about $9.9 million) to 82.5 million guilders last year (about $20.6 million).

General Mills Adds Pyroglutamic Acid

Pyroglutamic acid (1-2-pyrolidone-5-carboxylic acid) is the latest biochemical product being offered in pilot plant quantities by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

This heterocyclic amino acid has two reactive positions: A carboxyl group and a cyclic amide group. Water solubility is very high and purity is 98-99 percent.

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AMF'S NEW PRESIDENT: Carter L. Burgess, one-time executive of General Aniline & Film Corporation and assistant Secretary of Defense from 1954 to 1956, who has been elected president of American Machine & Foundry Company, New York.

APMA Unit Opens Session in Chicago

One unit of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association opens its meeting in Chicago today and another will open next week in Los Angeles. The central section is currently meeting in the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, and will continue to meet through Wednesday, while the western section will meet February 17 and 18 in the Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles.

The meetings will be featured by the presentation of a number of papers, to be given at various sessions within the individual gatherings.

This is the program for the central section meeting:

February 10, scientific section:

"Preparing for Tomorrow's Challenge—Space Medicine," Maj. David G. Simons; "Future Expectations in Cancer Therapy," Dr. Robert D. Coghill, jr.; "Pharmacotherapy Retrospect and Prospect," Dr. Nathan S. Kline; "Behind the By-Line," Norma Lee Browning; "Prospectives in Preclinical Selection of Behavior Drugs," Dr. Joseph V. Brady; "Development of Future Dosage Forms," Dr. Charles Jarowski, and "Robot Chemist," George L. Buc.

February 11, production section:

"Operations Research in Inventory Control," Robert G. Brown; "Technology of Dry Mixing," H. K. Blanning, Jack L. Diltz, John J. Fischer and George P. Dupre; "Tablet Coating and Probable Future Developments," Dr. Albert M. Mattacks; "Scheduling Tomorrow's Production," Harry W. Moeller; "Electronic and Visual Label Inspection," E. H. Meyer, and

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Shellac Group Elects

The American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers Association has elected Edward H. Walworth, jr., of William Zinsser & Co., president. Other officers-elect are: Vice-president, R. S. Bradshaw, Bradshaw-Praeger & Co.; treasurer, James W. Byrnes, sr., and secretary, Henry E. Blanchford. Both Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Blanchford are with Mac-Lac Company.

Chemical Producers to Keep Close Tabs This Week and Next On ILO Sessions in Geneva

US chemical producers will keep close tabs this week and next on developments in Geneva, Switzerland, where the International Labor Organization's chemical industries committee will be in session. The fifth such parley, it will get under way today and continue through February 21. Up for discussion will be problems facing labor and management alike in the chemical industry throughout the world, including occupational diseases and poisoning, industrial relations and recent technical achievements.

US representation at the sessions, as in the past, will be tripartite. There will be spokesmen for employers, workers and the government on hand to protect this country's interests and present our side in any controversies that might arise.

US Employer Delegates

Employer delegates from the United States are Maurice F. Crass, jr., secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, and E. W. Dwyer, director of personnel relations for Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Crass was a delegate to the fourth session in 1955, and to a special session on hazardous substances in 1956.

Dr. John H. Foulger, director of medical research for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and H. W. Stull, labor counsel for Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, will serve as employer advisers.

Elwood D. Swisher, vice-president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, and Laron Judd, International Chemical Workers Union, are the worker delegates.

Protection of workers against occupational diseases and poisoning is a subject that has been on the agenda of the committee for the past several sessions that embraces a wide area of consideration.

Hazards faced by workers in the industry in the handling of chemicals have led to attempts to formulate an international agreement on labeling which would show the various degrees of danger involved, but these attempts have yet to be successful.

Among the recent technical developments that may be expected to come up for discussion are such matters as atomic energy and fuels for missile propulsion, both of which have made great strides since the last meeting of the committee three years ago.

Entomology Now Entering A New Era: NACA Official

"The science of entomology is entering its most brilliant and challenging era," L. S. Hitchener, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association says.

"Entomologists are pushing forward man's ability to control dangerous and destructive insects at a faster pace than ever before. Now, as we enter the space age, we can foresee the time when entomologists will be called upon to study insect life on other planets and devise ways to protect earth from dangerous insect imports."

Mr. Hitchener spoke last week at a meeting of the Georgia Entomoligical Society in Sea Island, Ga.

MELLON INSTITUTE ADVISER: Dr. William O. Baker, research vice-president of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J., who has been named to the trustees' scientific advisory board of Mellon Institute.

Labeling Model Aimed At Hodge-Podge Laws

The American Medical Association has taken a look at the widely-varying local regulations for the labeling of hazardous substances and attempted to straighten the whole hodge-podge out with a broad and encompassing model law.

The proposed legislation has been drawn up by the association's toxicology committee after a fifteen months' study. It is intended as a model for uniform laws requiring declaration of hazardous ingredients and warning statements on the labels and in the accompanying literature of chemical products.

Dr. Bernard E. Conley, secretary of the AMA committee, outlined the model law before the New York Bar Association's

—Continued on page 37

DCAT Names Speaker

Philip Lovejoy, former general secretary of Rotary International, will be guest speaker at the thirty-second annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6. His talk will be "The Human Factor in Industry."

TVA Is Told: Hear Own Voice On Fertilizer

Many of the fertilizer industry's objections to the TVA distributor demonstration program would soon disappear if the Tennessee Valley Authority would only accept the recommendations of its own eleven-man evaluation committee.

That's the opinion of Joe E. Culpepper, general vice-president of marketing for Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., who regards the agency's attitude toward some of the committee's "most pertinent" proposals as "disappointing."

Six Important Points Rejected

He notes that TVA has rejected six of the thirty-two suggestions made by the committee and, he adds, these six points deal with phases of the program "most strongly questioned by the fertilizer industry."

For example, Mr. Culpepper points out, "the committee recommends that qualified farm uses for TVA materials should be clearly of an educational nature and should be defined more rigorously and exactly."

According to the committee's findings, he says, "the amount of fertilizers distributed has exceeded that which can be justified solely on the basis of education."

The Spencer executive declares that he can't go along with TVA's explanation. The agency contends that it's a hard job for it to maintain production of fertilizers at precisely the level necessary for educational purposes and yet not produce a surplus.

"Such a task," Mr. Culpepper comments, "appears to me not to be so difficult as TVA would indicate. Every private manufacturer of fertilizer faces such a task annually.

"He must estimate his markets and set his production schedule accordingly. There is no reason why TVA should not be equally accurate in anticipating its seasonal needs."

The issue concerning the area of distribution is apparently one that TVA

—Continued on page 37

Consulting Chemists Probe Research Technics March 5

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers has chosen "New Technics for Research" as the subject for its March 5th symposium.

Specifically, the topic will concern basic principles involved in the choice of instrumentation for chemical investigations.

Guest speaker will be Dr. Seymour Z. Lewin, associate professor at New York University. Dr. E. G. McDonough, executive vice-president of Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York, will serve as moderator.

The symposium, to be held at 5 p.m. at the Shelbourne hotel, New York, will be preceded by a cocktail reception and a banquet.

Reservations for the open meeting ($10 per person) will be received by the association until March 3rd. Reservations should be made on letterheads to ACCCE, 50 East 41st street, New York 17.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 10-12.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 17-18; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., February 10-14.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting with exhibit, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 4-6.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, spring meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 5; annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Atomic Energy Annual Conference, sponsored by National Industrial Conference Board, Palmer House, Chicago, March 17-19.

Chemical Industry Association, monthly meeting, Chemists' Club, New York, February 13.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6; annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-9.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 11.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

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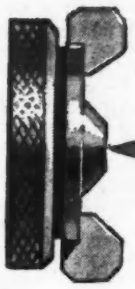

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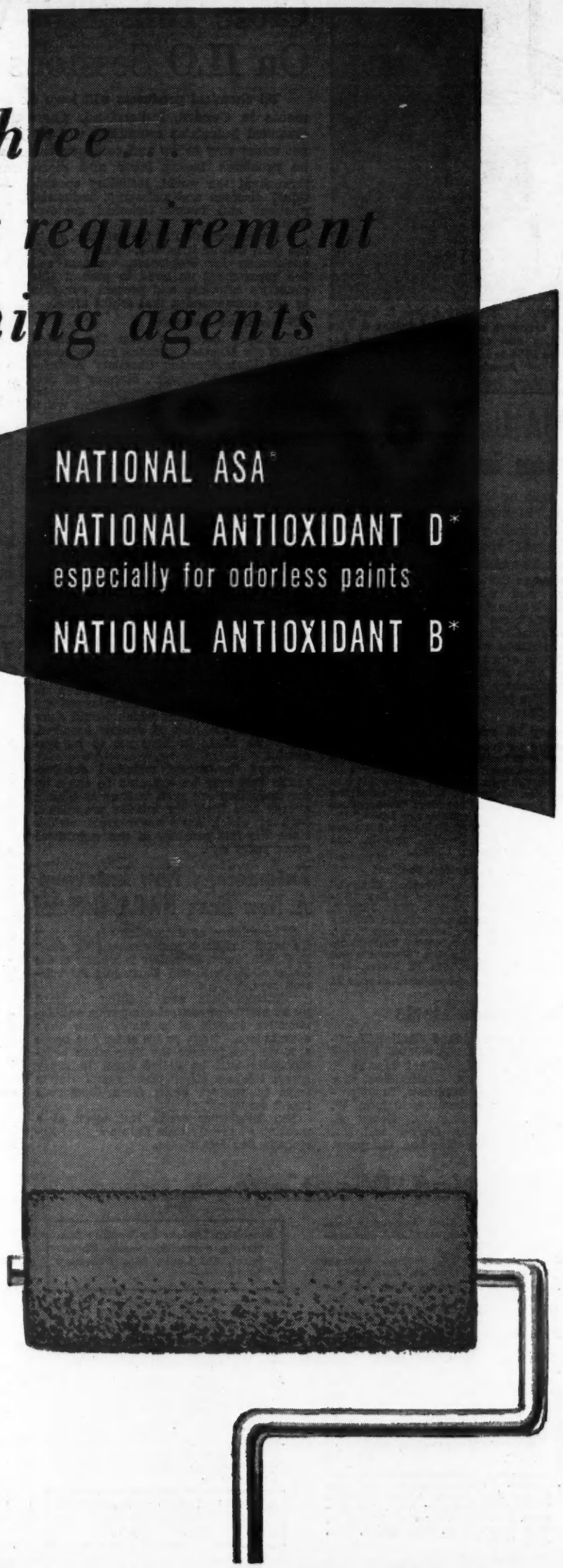

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Feb. 7 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Abietic acid, comi., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%. dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, comi. or redist, 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works....lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh). bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms. frt. alld lb .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic Acid.

Aconite root, bls .....lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works .lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald....lb. .31 - —
tanks frt. equald .....lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. .....lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.36 - 1.38
flake .....lb. 1.32 - 1.34
tech., cryst., bbls. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works .....lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.41 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.38 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld . lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. .....lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. .....lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs. .....lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. ....100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works .....lb. .0520- .1200
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in 6b. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0333- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms.....lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, comi., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
comi., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ....lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. .....lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld....lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald..ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
comi.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.03 • —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works..ton.324.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse..ton.407.50 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.412.50 • —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 • —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. 42 • .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 • —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.75 • 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 • —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 • —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb. 4.26 • 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt .alld.....lb. .20 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .18 • —
Ammonium linoleate, 60%, dms., works lb. .50 • .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 6lb. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 • —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works..lb. 1.23 • —
single fib. dm., works.....lb. 1.24 • —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price..ton.72.00 • —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price..ton.72.00 • —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.60 • —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 • —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .23½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.193.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.....ton.284.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.289.50 • —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 • —
dms., smaller lots, works.. lb. .20 • .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 • —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 • —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 • —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¼- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 • —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 • —
purif., dms., works..... lb. .10 • .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works.....ton.34.00 • —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 • —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 • —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 • .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 • 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 • —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 • —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 • 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 • .16½
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 • —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 • —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 • —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 • —
tanks, works lb. .17 • —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E .. lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 • —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works... lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .70 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 • —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms..... lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 • 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 • —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .27¾- —

Amyl salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .82 • 1.10
Amyris oil, dms.....lb. 1.30 • 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.35 • —
Tech., dms. .....lb. .85 • .90
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .60 .65
Angelica root oil, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. .....lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .20 • —
tankwagon, min. 2,000 gals....lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 • —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 1.85 • 2.15
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 • .16½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .17½
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .16 • .16½
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. .....lb. 1.85 • 2.15
Anise oil, USP, dms. .....lb. 2.25 • 2.75
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .80 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 • —
p-Anisidine, dms., works.....lb. .97 • —
Annatto seed, Dominican/Ecuador, whole, bgs..lb. .22½- —
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .16 • —
Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 • —

Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. 1.15 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .83 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .86 • —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.10 • —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines.. lb. .33 • —
cs., c.l., mines.....lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .26 • —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd....lb. .23 • —
smaller lots, dlvd. .....lb. .24 • .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works..lb. .41 • —
pails, l.c.l., works .....lb. .43 • —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms..lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. .....lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. 3.50 • —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots..oz.35.60 • —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms....lb. .90 • 1.25
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. ..lb. .21 • .23
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 • .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls, dms. .....lb. .13 • —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 • 6.00
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots..kilo.74.80 • —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 • 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works..lb. .016 • —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .031 • —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms.....lb. .48 • —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½

Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls.....lb. 2.85 • —
Maroon shade, bbls.....lb. 3.70 • —
Asafetida gum, cns. .....lb. .40 • —
Powd., bbls., dms. .....lb. .85 • —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.86.00 • —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.75.00 • —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.71.00 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.61.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.50.00 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.43.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 • —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons). mines..ton.44.00 • —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots..kilo.10.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo.10.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo.10.75 • —
bots., 1-kilo lots.....kilo.12.00 • —
bots., 500-gram bots.....kilo.12.50 • —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 . —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J..ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.35.00 • —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.41.00 • —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l.. mines..ton.40.00 • —

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY
BASIC MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 8 735 W. DIVISION ST., CHICAGO 10

Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-60 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-320 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF tins .... oz. 4.00 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. .... oz. 2.35 2.45
Avocado oil, cns .... lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs .... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms .... lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms .... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip, bgs. c.l. works .... ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .... ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb .32 .41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l. works ton 176.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works .... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate bgs. frt equald. lb .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l. t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd .... lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l. frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. .... lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs 2.35 —
cbys., l.c.l., works E .... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines .... ton. 7.00 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb 2.10 3.00
Puerto Rican 55-60% cns lb. 2.50 3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 1.95 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs .... lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Brazilian, bgs. .... lb. .67 Nom.
Central American bgs .... lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs. .... lb. .67 - .68
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .76 - .78
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns .... lb. .75 - .77
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns .... lb. .67 - .69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns .... lb. .66 - .68
Belladonna leaf, bls .... lb. .32 - —
Belladonna root, bls .... lb. .30 - —
Bentonite dom. 200 mesh bgs. c.l. mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian white high gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.87.00 - —
low gel. bgs 5-ton lots ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots ex whse. ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works .... lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms .... lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. .... lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots .... lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem Pa .... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district .... gal. .36 - —
Chicago district .... gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district .... gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah .... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown Pa .... gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna N Y .... gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex .... gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio .... gal. .36 - —
Middletown Ohio .... gal. .36 - —
Minnequa Colo .... gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district .... gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district .... gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md .... gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N Y .... gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute Ind .... gal. .36 - —
Youngstown Ohio .... gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms. c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow AAA bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. .... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. .... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine dms .... lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .37 - —
ton lots, same basis .... lb. .41 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis .... lb. .43 - —
USP, ton lots .... lb. .48 - —
1,000-lb. lots .... lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs .... lb .33 —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms .... lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif. fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns., dms lb. .65 - .70
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms .... lb. .65 - .80
Tech. dms. dlvd. lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l. works frt equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c lower
Benzyl cinnamate, cns .... lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works lb 2.23 —
Benzyl formate, cns .... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. .... lb 9.85 —
Benzyl propionate, bots. .... lb 1.35 1.63
Benzyl salicylate, bots .... lb 1.60 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots .... lb. 1.75 1.89
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil nat. NF Italian cns. lb.12.75 -13.00
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots .... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns .... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns .... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Bismuth chloride, jars .... lb 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. .... lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots .. lb 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. .... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. .... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. .... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms .. lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. .. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls .... lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls .... lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls .... lb. .45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.165.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 .14
bgs., t.l. .... lb. .15 .17
bgs., t.t.l. .... lb. .15½ .35½
Bloodroot, bls .... lb. .48 .50

Skin creams, deodorants and other cosmetic preparations related to bacterial action are gaining new effectiveness from antibiotics.

To us, this latest indication of the versatility of antibiotics is gratifying because we have long advocated such extra-medical use. As pioneers in antibiotics and suppliers of diverse other materials to many industries, we are in an excellent position to recognize potentially useful applications of antibiotics in non-pharmaceutical areas and to assist in their development.

We specialize in serving the trade—sell in bulk only. Our range of specialty antibiotics for topical use is the broadest there is. This wide spectrum is designed to encourage product development in pharmaceuticals as well as in other industries.

Our experienced technical staff is always available to you for consultation on your antibiotic requirements and particularly to work with you in researching new applications. Your phone call or letter will bring quick response.

the microörganism

PENICK

Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals and Drugs

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22¼- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. Nominal
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. Nominal
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.90 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.09 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.61 - 2.66
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.89 - 1.94
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.82 - 2.84
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.87 - 2.88
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.26 - 2.31
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.02 - 2.07
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.57 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram, .60 - —
vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram, .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, USP, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 30 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs., c.l., works, ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran., purit., dms lb .27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram, .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.77.70 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs. works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms, incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .35
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified, cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 3.50 - —
powd., bxs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Capric acid, CP, dms lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale, works lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .08¼- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms, smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A," lb. 3.00 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. .76 - .78
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.29 - 1.31
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.31 Nom.
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram. .24½- —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd. million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l. lb. .20¾- —
New Zealand lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls lb. .23¼- —
"B" lb. .22 - —
"C" lb. .21 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .23½- —
"B" lb. .22½- —
"C" lb. .21¼- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton.110.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2800- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2710- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2810- —
tanks lb. .2510- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3375- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2275- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2375- —
tanks lb. .2075- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2900- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2300- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1675- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19¼- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .51 - .53
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .22½- —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb.16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .43
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .543 - .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .593 - .603
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .543 - .553
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .543 - .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —

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Cerium Chloride—Clay

Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd lb. .30 • —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 • —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 • —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 • 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 • 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 • .73
NF, fib cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .48 • —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 • —
Roman, cs lb. 3.50 • —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb. 350.00 • —
Charcoal, activated NF fib dms., c.l. works lb. .25 • .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .25½ • .32½
fib. dms. smaller lots, works lb. .27 • .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 • —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 78.00 • 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 • —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 96.00 • —
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 87.00 • —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 84.00 • —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l., works, South ton 69.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton 74.00 • 79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs. c.l., works, South ton 66.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton 70.00 • 84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 50.00 • —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton 55.00 • —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 • 5.20
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 • —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 • —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 • —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 • —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 • —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 • —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
lots, frt. alld lb. .70 • —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 • —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 • —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 • —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 • 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 • 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 • —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 • —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .83 • —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .89 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .81 • —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 • —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.03 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
dms. 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis, lb. 2.00 • —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 • —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 • —
fib. dms. smaller lots works lb. 1.25 • —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 • —
fib. dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 • —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • —
USP, dms. lb. .30 • —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 • —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 • —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 • —
Comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 • —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 • —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 • —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 • 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 • 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 • 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 • .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 • .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 • .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 • .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 • .20

Chrome green prices are ½c higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 • —

Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 • .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 • .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 • —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 • —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 • .40
NF yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 • .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 • 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 • 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 • 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .92 • —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.11 • —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 • 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 • 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 • 12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 4.25 • —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 • —
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 • .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 • .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 • .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .68 • .98
Java, cns lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Java-type, cns. lb. .75 • .80
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.10 • 3.40
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 • 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 • 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton 16.50 • 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton 8.00 • 11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 16.50 • 21.50
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton 42.00 • 45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton 29.50 • 30.00
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 • —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works ton 15.50 • —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 • 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton 35.00 • 36.00

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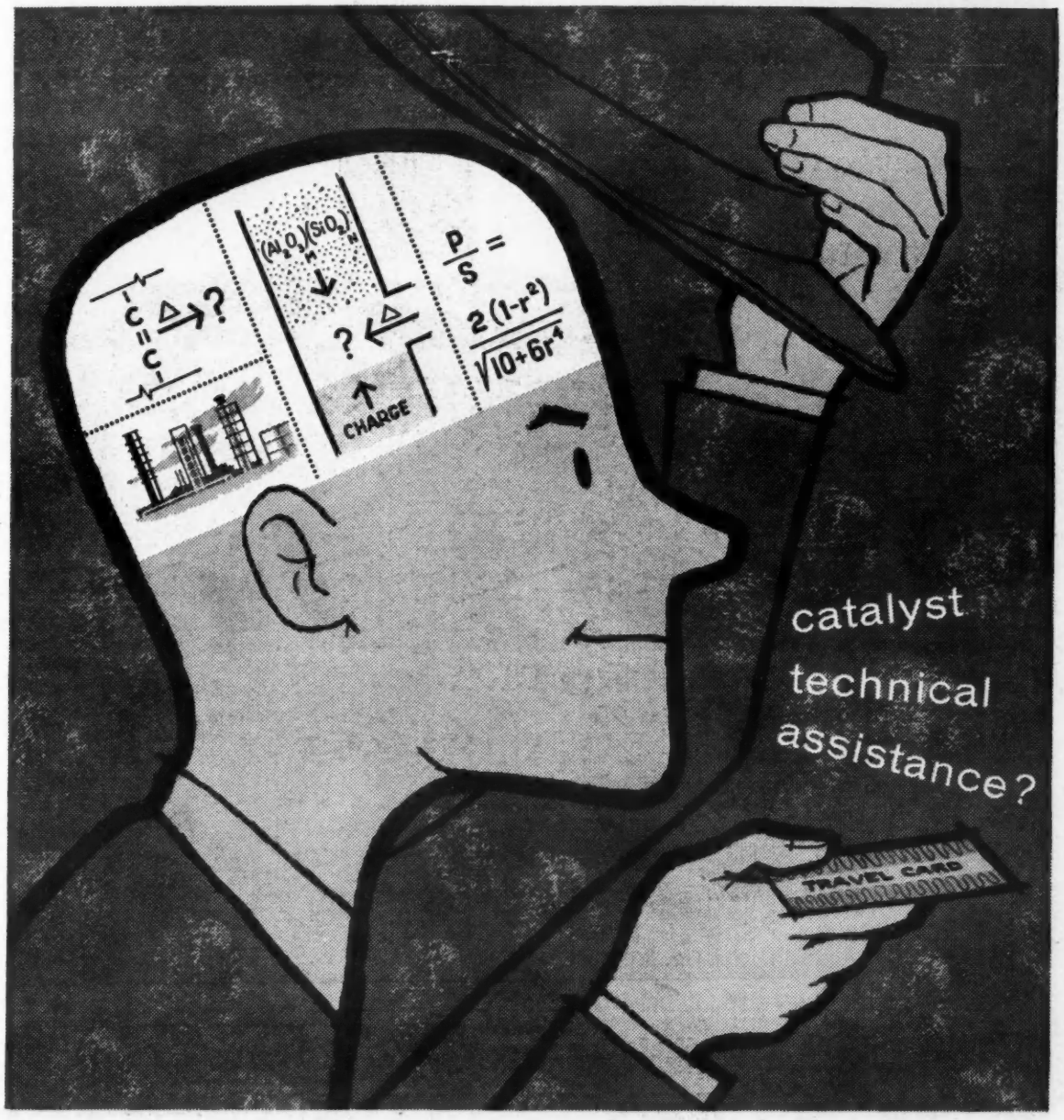
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	long ton	20.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton	50.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	net ton	60.00	-65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls	lb	1.05	—
Clove, Madagascar, bgs.	lb.	.37½-	.38½
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.46 -	—
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.40 -	2.75
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	.87 -	.90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½-	—
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	—
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43½-	—
CMC, purit., high vis (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld	lb.	.57 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59 -	—
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½-	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½-	—
tanks, works	gal.	.17 -	—
Refd., resale indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½-	.35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½-	.39
tanks, works	gal.	.16½	.20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton	40.00	42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works	ton	40.00 -	—
Core, bulk, works	ton	36.50 -	—
Fiber, bulk, works	ton	44.00 -	—
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works	ton	41.00 -	—
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd.	lb	1.10 -	—
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis	lb	4.90 -	—
Cobalt blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago.			
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).			
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb	1.57 -	—
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd	lb	1.05 -	—
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd	lb	2.20 -	—
Cobalt linoleate fused 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.71½-	—
Liq., 6% Co, dms	lb.	.57½-	—
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.48¾-	—
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.85 -	—
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs	lb	1.52 -	—
70-71% Co, kgs	lb.	1.48 -	—
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.43 -	—
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co, dms.	lb.	.29½-	—
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.69 -	—
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd	lb	1.17 -	—
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.44 -	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	17.80 -	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.75 -	—
Cocillana bark, bls	lb	.25 -	—
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.91 -	.93
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.13⅜-	—
tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.11⅜-	—
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.22½-	.25
tanks	lb.	.20 -	—
double (stripped), dms.	lb.	.23½-	.26
tanks	lb.	.21 -	—
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.10½-	.10¾
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25 -	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75 -	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25 -	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75 -	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.45 -	1.50
Conosh root, black, bls.	lb	.20	.22
Blue, bls	lb	.20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	29.00	35.50
Colchicum root, bls	lb	.35	—
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	.55 -	—
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb	.32½-	—
Flexible, dms	lb	.34 -	—
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.72 -	—
Colombo root, bls	lb	.15 -	.16
Condurango bark, bls	lb	.26 -	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.24
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.15¾-	.17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.65	.75
Copaiba oil, cns	lb	1.75	2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb	.54 -	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3100-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3250-	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.41 -	.41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.27½-	.28
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.35¾-	.36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4068-	.4468
Copper cyanide, tech, dms, 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.634 -	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.644 -	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.664 -	.684
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20 -	—
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.47¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47¾-	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt, alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.28½-	.30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls, 100-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41¼-	—
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots.	lb.	.41¼-	—
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.39¼-	—
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½-	.63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib, dms	lb.	1.14 -	—
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1770-	—
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.70 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.20	-13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	20.65 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	21.40 -	—
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	24.40 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	25.40	-28.40
Copper, undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.75 -	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f	ton	185.00 -	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f	ton	180.00 -	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots	lb.	9.25	-12.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.09 -	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07 -	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.15¾-	—
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.06¼-	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.2148-	.2275
tanks	lb.	.1948-	—
Corn oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.17¼-	.20
tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).			
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.33 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.58 -	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.31 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46 -	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk	gram	3.50 -	3.53
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00 -	—
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis	ton	56.00	-56.50
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.15¼	Nom.
tanks, Valley	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.14¼	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.14½-	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04¾-	—
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.20¾-	.21⅛
tanks	lb.	.18¾-	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works,	lb.	.03 -	.03¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.60 -	3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85 -	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys.,	lb.	3.05 -	3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24 -	—
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works,	gal.	.226 -	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.42 -	.44
dms. l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.53 -	.55
tanks same basis	gal.	.33 -	.35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys.,	dms lb.	1.60 -	1.63
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30 -	—
Creosote, pinewood, dms. incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70 -	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72 -	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
non-ret dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145 -	—
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 -	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20 -	—



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o-Cresol—Diacetone Alcohol

o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same oasis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.40°C. m.p. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p. 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .49 - —
p-Cresyl, methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —

Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .63 - .72
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24½- .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
indust, garde, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .34 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - —

Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.

1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 69.12 - —
19% P, paper bags, works Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton. 69.50 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.

Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .793
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms. lb. .20¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks works lb. 29½- —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —

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Shell's family of *solvents* meets or exceeds highest standards, and gives you complete formulating flexibility.

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Acetone
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Ethyl Alcohol
Ethyl Amyl Ketone
Glycerine
Hexylene Glycol
Isopropyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Ether
Mesityl Oxide
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Neosol® Solvent
p-Tertiary-butyl Benzoic Acid
Secondary Butyl Alcohol

SHELL

o-Dianisidine, flb. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l., divd E, lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., divd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l., c.l. divd lb. 1.20 - —
dms. l.t.l. divd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., divd lb. 1.05 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., divd lb. .91 - —
dms. l.c.l. divd lb. .95 - —
tanks divd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, divd lb. .27½- —
Dicapyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., divd E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, flb. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 58¼- .59
flb. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.95 - —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l. divd E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., divd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l. divd lb. .70½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., divd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, divd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, divd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l. divd lb. .23½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. divd lb. .21½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms lb. 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms. ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .84 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0650- .0675
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0650- .0675
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms. c.l., divd E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28¼- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., divd. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —

Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb. 4.85 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. divd lb 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb 1.235 - —
tanks, divd lb 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l. divd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, divd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb 1.275 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb 1.25 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .31 - —

Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., divd N of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St Paul lb. 1.56 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —

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2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 • —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 • —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .60½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 61½ .62½
tanks works, dlvd lb .58 .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .28¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks works lb .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms. c.l., works gal. .59 • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 • —
tankcars, works gal. .42 • —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 • —
tanks, works, south gal. .55 • —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .16 • —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .63 .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .51¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .28 • —
Material in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP. dms lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 • —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .64 • —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 • —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs. bls. c.l., US ports ex dock ton. 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 • —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms. c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 • —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis. lb 1.05 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17 60
No. 2 lb 15 65 -17 60
Green FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No 1 cns lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow FD&C No 1 cns lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown D&C No 1 lb. 15.65 -16 10
Green D&C, No 5 lb. 15.65 -16 10
No. 6 lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.90
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 15.65 -16 10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1 cns lb 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C No 1, cns lb 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract. dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb .89 • —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. 1.29 • —
31 Phloxine 2G lb 1.05 • —
36 Yellow, 3G lb. 1.18 • —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.52 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 • —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 • —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 • —
161 Orange lb. .94 • —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 • —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 • —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 • —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 • —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 • —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 • —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 • —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb 1.37 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 • —
296 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 • —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 • —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 • —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 • —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .83 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 • —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 • —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract. dlvd. No.
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 • —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.93 • —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 • —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 • —
593 Green BY conc lb. 1.02 • —
596 Yellow brown K extra lb. 1.26 • —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 • —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 • —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 • —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 • —
657 Malachite green V. crystals. lb. 2.73 • —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 • —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.79 • —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 • —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 • —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 • —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 • —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 • —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 • —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 • —
841 Safranine GF extra conc lb. 4.11 • —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 • —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 • —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 • —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 • —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 • —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 • —
1086 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 • —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 • —
1108 Blue RS double paste lb. 3.85 • —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 • —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 • —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. .31 • —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 • —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 • —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 • —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.50 • —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 • —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb 6.81 • —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 • —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 • —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 • —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 • —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb. 6.33 • —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. dms., dlvd No
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc lb 5.87 • —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 • —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 • —
Spirit red B, conc lb 6.41 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.27 • 1.29
Tanners, bbls. lb. .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 • —
Select, bundles lb .75 • —
oz. 48.25 -49.00
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 • —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz lots oz. .62 • .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .62 • .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 • .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 • —
l-Epinephrine base, syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .60 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 6.00 • 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 67.75 • —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md. Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17 • —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. 20.56 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.73 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 • —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 • —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 • —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 • 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .63 • .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 • .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 • .22
dms., works lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works lb. 10 • —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 • 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 • —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 • —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 • 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid lc. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 • —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 • —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 • 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 • .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 • —
100-lb fib. dms. smaller lots lb. 6.65 • 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 • 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .70 • .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .88 • .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 • 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 • .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 • —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 19.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.75 • 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .15 • —
French, light, bgs. lb. .25 • —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .26 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 • —
Ferric acetate, liq., 25° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 • —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 • —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
Anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5 75 7 25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 —
USP, cryst. dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 • —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lt. 3.45 • —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, solubie, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, powd. gran. pearls, dms., 10,000-lb lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 • .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .85 • .88
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 • .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.50 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 • —
USP cryst., bbls., cns lb .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 32.00 • —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 • 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 • —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 • —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15¼- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .16 • —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E = 1900
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 125.00 -128.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 90% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 121.00 -124.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib dms., kilo-lots or more, gram .70 • —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more kilo. 62.00 • —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .1370- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 • .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 • —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 • —
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis ton. 20.00 -21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech. bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 • —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 • —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 • —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 • —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.45	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, domestic, bots	oz.	5.55	6.05
imp., bots.	oz.	4.10	4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.72	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.75	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.82	—
Geisemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd. bbls bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.70	3.00
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.40	2.70
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	15.00	-16.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	15.00	-16.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.40	2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	15.00	-19.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots	lb.	5.75	6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	14.75	—
Ginger root, African, bls.	lb.	.19	—
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.13½	—
Jamaican No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.71	—
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.67	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.20	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)			
Gluconic acid tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
dms t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 1c higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
Hide glue, t.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
l-Glutamine, bots.	gram	.60	—
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.16½	—
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.15	—
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.14	.14½ Nominal
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29⅜	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅝	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.26¾	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅝	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅞	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.75	2.00
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	.08⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½	.07⅝
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾	—
dms., t.c.l	lb.	.20¾	.22¼

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40	3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.38	.43
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	.44
Tech. grade, bgs.	lb.	.20	.35

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	-62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.45	—
Hansa G pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	2.65	3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	3.00	3.50
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis.	lb.	.243	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	—
bgs. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	.48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.17	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	—
dms. t.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms. smaller lots dlvd	lb	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.50	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton.		5.75	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb.	2.92	—
1.70 s.g., cbys.	lb.	3.23	—

HARSHAW

Production-Controlled High-Quality

FLUORIDES

Boron Trifluoride

Hydrofluoric Acid

ANHYDROUS . . . AQUEOUS

The uses for Fluorides are ever increasing. Harshaw Fluoride production also has increased steadily. Shipments of cylinders and tank cars leave our plant daily. If required, you are invited to draw on the knowledge and experience of our staff of technical specialists on Fluorides.

Write for your free copy of M.C.A. Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-25 on properties and essential information about . . .

HYDROFLUORIC ACID

Anhydrous and Aqueous

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.

1945 EAST 97th STREET • CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit

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Here is a helpful list of HARSHAW production-controlled high-quality fluorides:

Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluoborate
Antimony Trifluoride Sublimed
Barium Fluoride
Bismuth Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Boron Trifluoride Complexes
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Fluoborate
Fluoboric Acid
Fluorine Cells
Fluorinating Agents
Frosting Mixtures
Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous
Hydrofluoric Acid Aqueous
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Lead Fluoborate
Metallic Fluoborates
Potassium Bifluoride
Potassium Chromium Fluoride
Potassium Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Titanium Fluoride
Silico Fluorides
Sodium Fluoborate
Tin Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoride

Hydroabietyl Alcohol—Juniper Wood Oil

Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	.30¼
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¼	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37	.43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		2.90	3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton	28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton	30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton	35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys, extra c.l. works,	lb.	.15¾	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼	.23¼

Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram	3.20	—
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram	3.20	—
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70	—
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	.40	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, 100 lbs.		19.25	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs.		20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, 100 lbs.		21.00	—
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd, 100 lbs.		22.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs.		15.50	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. etns., works	lb.	.30	.40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 88%, tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
cyls., dlvd. W	lb.	.29	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd,	lb.	.03¾	.06
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms.	lb.	1.03	1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago,	lb.	.11	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	4.90	5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots	oz.	6.00	6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	.85	—
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis	lb.	.75	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars	lb.	.75	.95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).			
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	16.00	18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.10	—
Resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.35
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	3.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.65	4.70
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.80	4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	9.00	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	10.00	—
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.28	.34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.54	—
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.49	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.58	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—

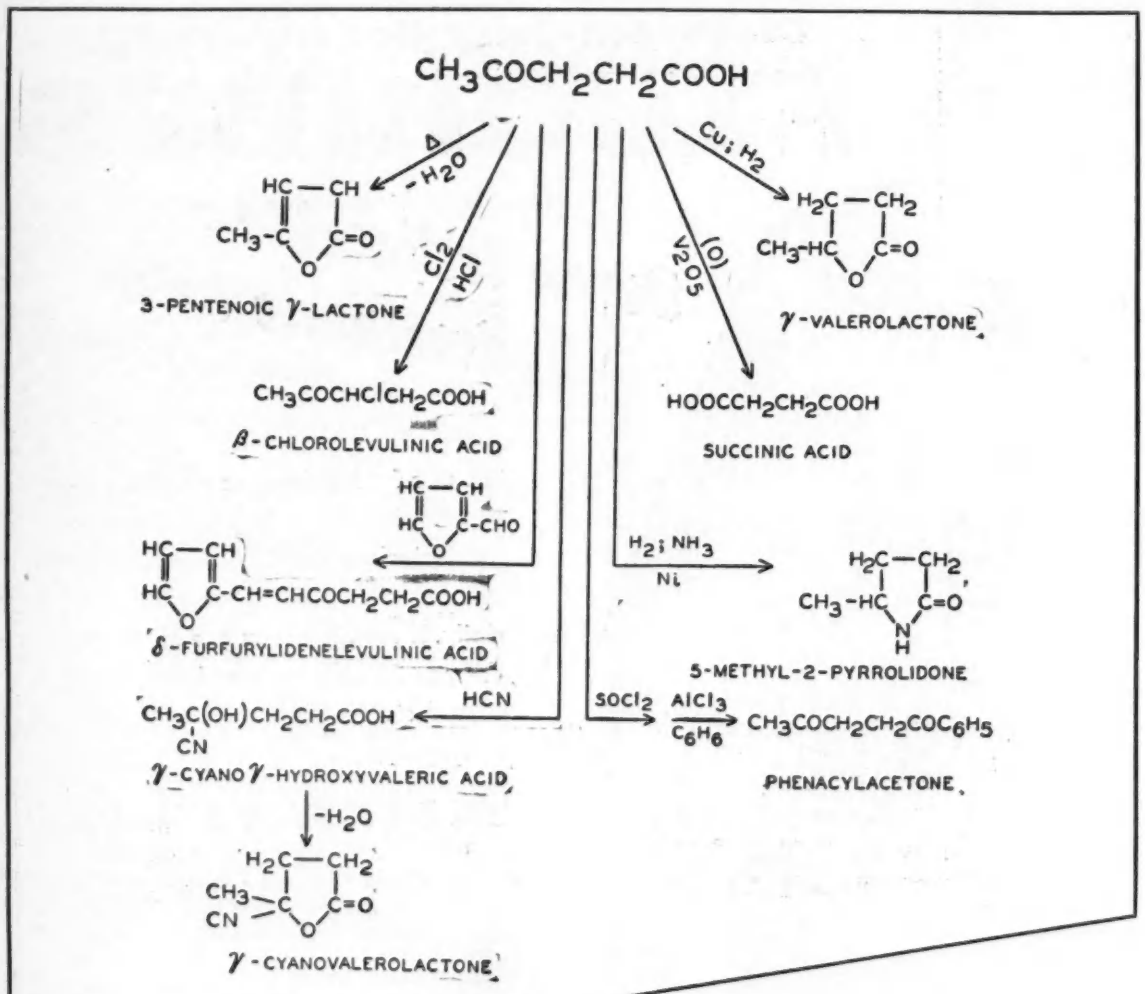
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah Col., and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	—
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	—
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¾	—
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.0675	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock	lb.	.05¾	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.06½	—
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l	lb.	.0205	.0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.60	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.51	.55
Isobornyl formate, dms	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms	lb.	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.55	3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22¼	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45	—
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	2.50	2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	1.15	Nom.
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.33	.34
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Juniper berry oil, bots	lb.	2.90	3.10
Twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms	lb.	.45	.60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns	lb.	.35	.38

SOME REACTIONS OF QO LEVULINIC ACID



WHAT CAN YOU MAKE OUT OF THIS?

This is QO Levulinic Acid, a particularly interesting chemical with polyfunctional characteristics. For example—it acts both as a carboxylic acid and as a ketone. The hydrogen atoms have various degrees of activity. Reactions are possible on the beta or delta carbon and in some instances on the alpha carbon. It cyclizes to heterocyclic forms.

It can be well worth your while to look into QO Levulinic Acid.
Write for Bulletin 301 on QO Levulinic Acid and a sample.

The Quaker Oats Company
CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

341P The Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Illinois
Room 341P, 120 Wall Street, New York 5, New York
Room 441P, 48 S. E. Hawthorne Blvd., Portland 14, Oregon
Room 6151P, 815 Superior Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms....lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .143¾- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 -.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 80%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.....lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cyls.....lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald..lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works.....lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms.....lb. .1160- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.....lb. .30½- .33
tanks.....lb. .28 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls.....lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls.....lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns..lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 8.50
40-42% ester, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd.....lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls.....lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic dms. works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms..lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Solid, 39% Pb, dms.....lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld..lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots.....lb.22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.90
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
dl-Leucine, dms., works.....lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons, Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt..ton.22.13 - —
Hydrated, bulk., c.l., same basis. ton.23.63 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots.....lb.68.00 - —
expressed.....lb.82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.35 - 4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms.....lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Synthetic, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms.....lb. 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton.53.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton.47.00 -47.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York..lb. .1840- —
dms., l.c.l., New York.....lb. .1940- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis.....lb. .1480- —
tanks, New York.....lb. .1630- —
tankwagon, New York.....lb. .1670- .1680
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .2140- —
Water-white, dms.....lb. .2440- —
Linseed pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - .06¼
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29¼- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis....lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots..lb. 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld..lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works, lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .93 - 1.03

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. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

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Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate dms. c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner pure bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .08½- —
bgs. t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., t.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .18½- —
Solid No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium cs. lb. 8.00 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs lb. 12.00 - —

M

Mace, Sinaw, bls lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian No 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.10 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns. dms. lb. 13.50 -15.00
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech. syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .29¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
USP, light bgs lb. .36½- .37½
heavy fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs. t.c.l. frt equald lb. .12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l. frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs. t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. 29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs. t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms. 5,000-lb lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l. works lb. .90 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.
Malic acid tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
dms. smaller lots lb 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root bls lb. .50 - .52
Manganese acetate bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate bgs lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate tech. fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate bbls. works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganous gluconate dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% MnSO4, bgs., c.l., dlvd S E ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd S E ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin, bgs. c.l. ex dock. ton. 64.00 -65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .17¾- .21
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib dms., single dm. works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08½ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn., USP, racemic cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask. 220.00 -225.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .83 - —
Syn. zone 1, dms. c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½- —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32¼- —
Syn., Zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½- —
Syn., Zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l. works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states. Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga., Fla., S C. and Tenn
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns. dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis (15, 400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylipyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —

Mineral oil, white, tech., 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Ordeans gal. .13 - .13½
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .36 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, dom., refd. bgs lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09¾- .10
Montana, bgs., No. 1 lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17¼ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 - .30
tanks lb. .25½- —

Myrobalans, Bombay .....ton.82.00 -83.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock..ton.59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock..ton.73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans extract, indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .10¼- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs.....lb. .50 - .55

N

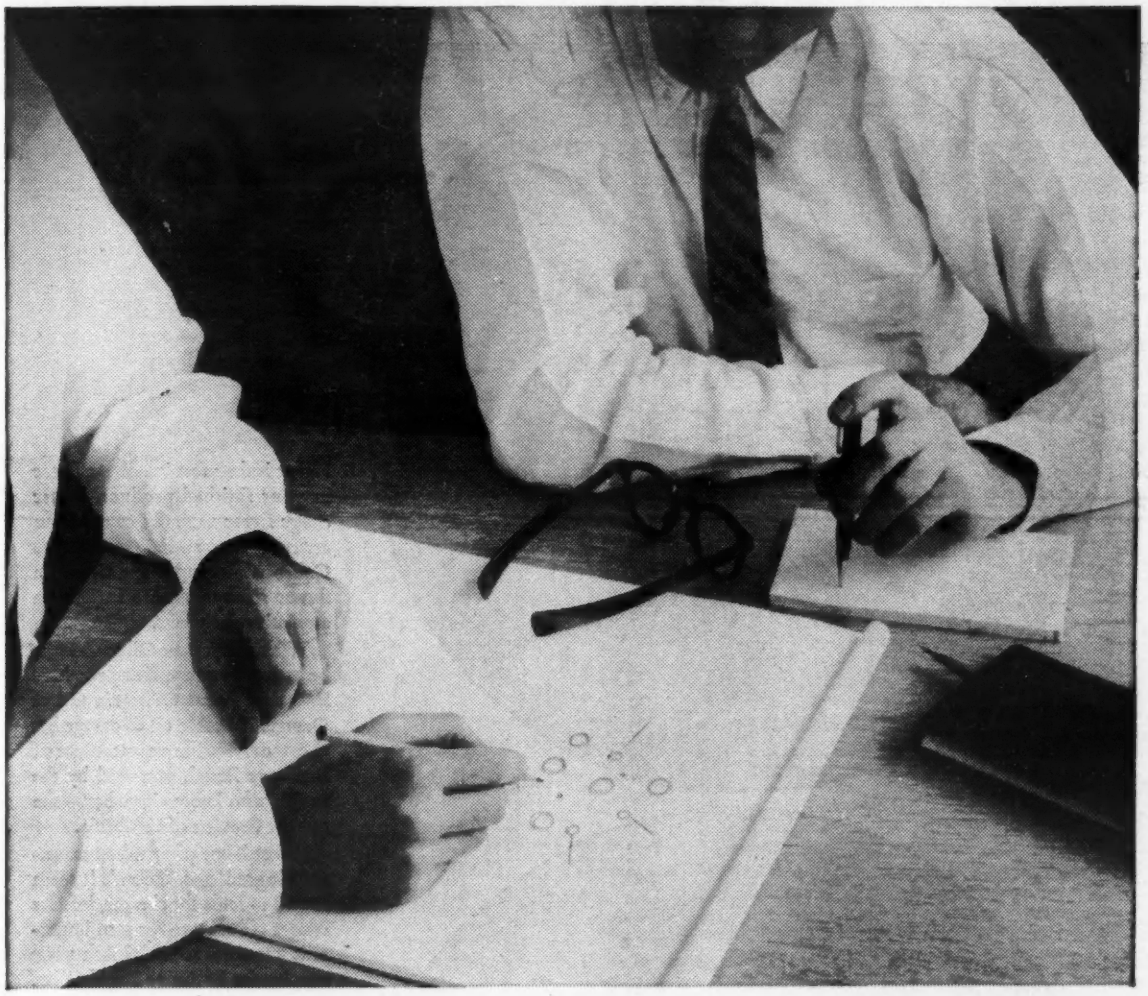
Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York..gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 .....gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark .....gal. .19 - —
New York .....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles...gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .18 - —
San Francisco .....gal. .178 - —
Seattle, Wash. .....gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York..gal. .19 - —
group 3 .....gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., tankwagon Boston..gal. .21½- —
Chicago .....gal. .209 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .24½- —
Newark .....gal. .20½- —
New York .....gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia .....gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald..lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis..lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots....lb. .035 - .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld ....lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works..lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works..lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. .....lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms..lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. .....lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms.....lb. .26 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity..gram. .35 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity..gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots.....lb.550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots.....lb.70.00 - —
Nerolin, cns.....lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd .....lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. ....lb. .30¾- .37¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .40½- .43½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works..lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. .....lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo. 9.50 - 9.90
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo. 9.50 - 9.90
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .10½- —
Nikethamide, cbys. .....lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ....100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ....100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 tbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 63% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.13 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld....lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .73 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .38 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps. bbls., c.l. same basis, lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .41 - .43
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 225-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .44 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. .....lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. ... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald..unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms. works .....lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms .....lb. 1.43 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs .....lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs .....lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. .....lb. 1.85 - —
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms lb.13.00 -14.00
USP dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb.13.00 -14.00
Nux vomica, bls .....lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. ..... lb. .50 - .60
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. 34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb 24½- —
tanks, works .....lb .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c higher

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.



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LITHIUM METAL, CHEMICALS, MINERALS • STRONTIUM CHEMICALS • ELECTROLYTIC MANGANESE METAL • WELDING GRADE FERRO ALLOYS • STEEL ADDITIVES • COMMERCIAL MINERALS AND ORES • ZIRCONIUM, TITANIUM, HAFNIUM (IODIDE PROCESS)

Oiticica Oil—Petrolatum

Oiticica oil, liq., dms.	lb.	.18½-	.19
tanks	lb.	.17	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.21¼-	.23¾
tanks	lb.	.18¾	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.20	.22½
tanks	lb.	.17½	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.18½	—
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.14½	—
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.55	3.00
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	-19.45
USP, gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.85	1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.75	.80
Messina, cns	lb	3.85	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	.70	.80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet, bls.	lb.	.14	—

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.44	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-ChlorophenoD.			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-NitrophenoD.			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenoD.			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-AmylphenoD.			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).			
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.79	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.85	Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	5.50	6.00
Papain, African, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Ceylon, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns.	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.24	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.32	.45
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).			
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).			
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).			
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).			
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)			
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).			
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Parachlorophenol (see p-ChlorophenoD.			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Para toner, red, bbls.	lb.	1.21	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0710-	—
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0615-	—
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0615-	—
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0615-	—
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0615-	—
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0615-	—
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.			
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy	gal.	.14	—
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse	lb.	.167	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.182	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.19	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.20	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.21½-	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
Paranitraniline (see p-Nitraniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-AmylphenoD.			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-ButylphenoD.			
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.36	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.41	—
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West			
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44	.47
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.48
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Patchouli oil, dms.	lb.	5.10	5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.00	—
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.			
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	53.00	-54.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.17¼-	—
Refd., dms.	lb.	.22¾-	.23
tanks	lb.	.20¾-	—
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05	2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls.	lb.	1.32	—
Slow set, bbls.	lb.	1.35	—
Imp., Danish, ex whse.	lb.	1.28	—
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0675-	.0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0675	-.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0775-	.0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.30	3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	.30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.			
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½-	—
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy.	gal.	.14	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs.	lb.	.25	—
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.32	—
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop.	lb.	No prices.	
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	.60	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.36	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
White, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.33½-	—
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms.	lb.	.70	.75
Imp., USP, bls.	lb.	.85	—
Peppermint oil, nat., dms.	lb.	3.60	4.50
Redist., USP, dms.	lb.	4.00	4.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¼-	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	1.35	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	1.30	—
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.50	2.25
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms.	lb.	2.05	3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05½-	—
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	—

OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Petrolatum, USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞ - —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06¾ - —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .04½ - —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

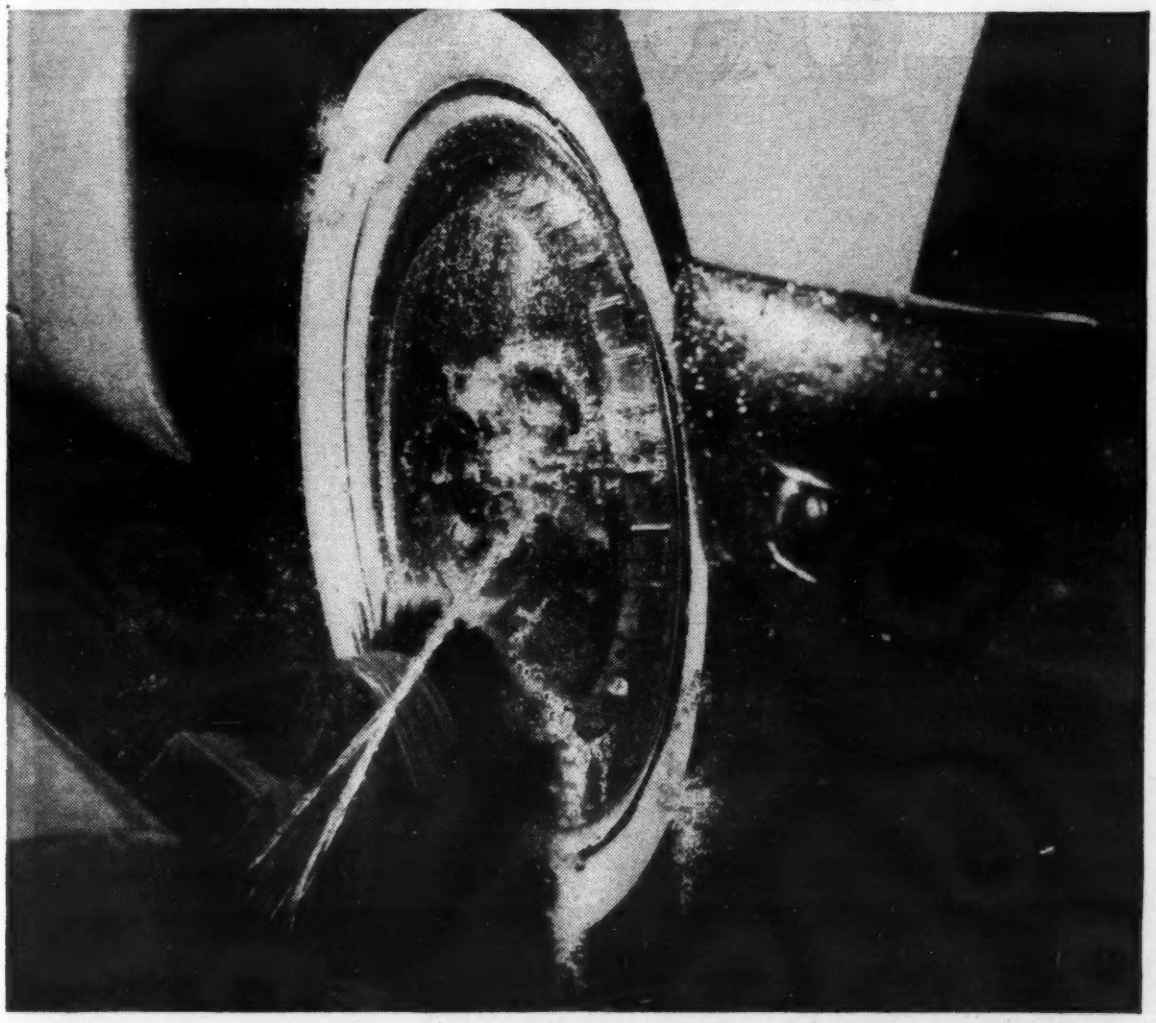
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - .18¾
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works lb. .14½ - .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.23 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .15½ - —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Phenol, USP syn. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - —
dms., same basis lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms t.t.l., same basis lb .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb .43 - —
fib. dms. t.t.l., same basis lb .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln. 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .93 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼ - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
Purif., bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾ - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½ - .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾ - .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots. works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½ - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.16 - —
63-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.67 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.33
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phosphoric pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395 - .1450
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1550 - .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .83 - —

Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls. same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 3c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., t.c.l. works frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms. c.l. works, lb. .32½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .17 - —
Steam-dist., dms. ex whse. New York lb. .178 - —
dms. dlvd lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, comi. dms. c.l. works. lb. .0561 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .0634 - —
dms. c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .0745 - —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 - —
dms incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½ - —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works gal. 1.12 - —
dms. incl., t.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½ - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.45 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.47 - —

TOMORROW'S PRODUCTS TODAY . . . THROUGH ENJAY PETROCHEMICALS



Basic raw materials for DETERGENTS that make all cleaning faster . . . easier!

From tough-to-clean whitewall tires to everyday dishwashing, today's new detergents are getting things cleaner than ever before . . . and with half the work.

As a detergents manufacturer, you should investigate Enjay Tridecyl alcohol, Tripropylene and Tetrapropylene—high-quality petrochemicals that can make an important contribution in *your* process. These, and other Enjay petrochemicals, have key roles in the manufacture of many of today's outstanding new products.

With recently expanded laboratory facilities, Enjay's staff of highly trained technicians is ready to help *you* find new ways to new products through Enjay Petrochemicals. For further information, contact the Enjay Company.

Enjay offers a widely diversified line of petrochemicals for industry:

ALCOHOLS & SOLVENTS: Lower Alcohols, Oxo Alcohols, Ketones and Solvents; OIL & FUEL IMPROVERS: Detergent-Inhibitors, V-I Improvers, Oxidation Inhibitors; CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS: Olefins, Diolefins, Aromatics; ENJAY BUTYL RUBBER & VISTANEX.

ENJAY

Pioneer in Petrochemicals

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 W. 51st STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Akron, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Tulsa

Piperazine Hexahydrate—n-Propyl Gallate

Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb lots, lb.	1.22	—
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E.lb	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E.lb	3.70	4.25

Pitches

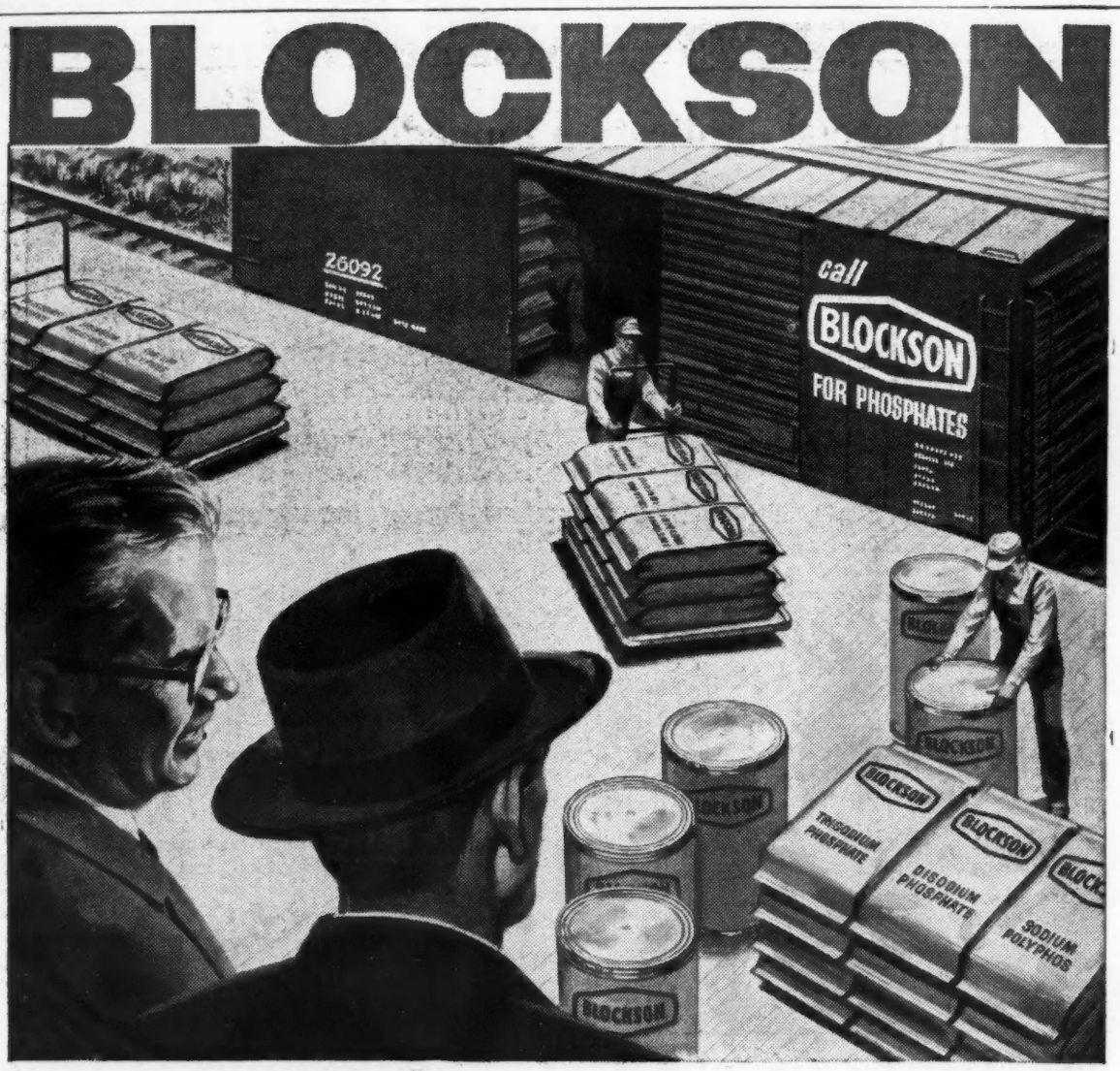
Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).		
Platinum metal, works ..... oz.	74.00	-80.00
Pleurisy root bls. ..... lb	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms .. lb	15.60	-16.10
Poke root, bls. ..... lb.	.19	- .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units.	.52	- —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units.	.54	- —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units.	.56	- —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.41	- —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb.	.43	- —
dms, smaller lots, works lb.	.46	- .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works. lb.	.41	- —
dms. 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb.	.43	- —
dms. smaller lots, works lb.	.46	- .48
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb.	.26	- —
Nubs, bgs lb.	.37	- .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs .. lb.	.21	- —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb.	.22	- —
Danish ..... lb.	.20½	- —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb.	.20½	- .20¾
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb.	.19½	- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.25	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	5.05	- —
tanks, same basis ... 100 lbs.	3.70	- —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	9.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	10.20	- —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	8.70	- —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	9.75	- —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs.	.31	- .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb.	.22	- —
USP, powd., dms lb.	.24	- —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb.	.18	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb.	.18½	- .19¼

Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb.	.40	- —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb.	.40½	- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb.	.41	- .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs ..... lb.	.33½	- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb.	.50	- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.52	- .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., nbls., kgs. lb.	.39	- .40
Potassium carbonate, NF gran., bbls. dms lb.	.20	- —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb.	.21	- .22
Tech., calcined, bbls, c.l., works. 100 lbs.	9.00	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	10.05	- —
hydrated, 83-85% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.60	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	8.65	- —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb.	.13½	- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb.	.12¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb.	.14	- .15
works lb.	.12¼	- —
NF, cryst., works ..... lb.	.12¾	- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb.	.16¾	- —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb.	.17¼	- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms ..... lb.	.36	- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)		
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton.	29.00	- —
bgs., c.l., works ton.	33.50	- —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.	27.00	- —
ngs., c.l., works ..... ton.	31.50	- —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb.	.20	- .22
gran., dms. ..... lb.	.21	- .23
powd., dms ..... lb.	.24	- .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs .. lb.	.50	- .50½

Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb.	.43	- —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb.	.40½	- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb.	.45	- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb.	.455	- —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb.	.460	- —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).		
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb.	.50	- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb.	.65	- —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb.	.23	- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb.	.23½	- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works lb.	.30	- —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.31	- —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb.	.37	- .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. ..... lb.	1.67	- —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb.	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).		
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb.	.33½	- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots .. lb.	1.38	- —
Potassium iodide, dms. ..... lb.	1.90	- 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.	.17	- .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb.	.20	- .21
Powd., dms. ..... lb.	.25	- —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton.	.35	- —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton.	.35½	- .37
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price .. ton.	26.25	-26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price. ton.	27.45	-27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.	16.50	- —
bbls., smaller lots ... 100 lbs.	17.50	-18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots .. 100lbs.	9.25	- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.	10.25	- —
bgs., smaller lots ... 100 lbs.	11.50	- 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb.	.32	- .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works .. ton.	19.50	- —
dms., ton lots, ex whse .... ton.	11.00	- —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse .. ton.	16.00	- —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.		
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.18½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb.	.19	- .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb.	.26	- .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb.	.29¼	- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.17½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb.	.18	- .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb.	.15½	- .16½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).		
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).		
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.50	- —
29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs.	7.25	- 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs.	6.15	- —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.45	- —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs.	7.20	- 7.60
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	17.00	-17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.	17.80	- —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	5.80	- —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs.	6.55	- 6.95
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs.	5.45	- —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb.	.09½	- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.		
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb.	.750	- .823
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton.	.54	- —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton.	.57	- —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb.	.31	- .33
gran., dms. ..... lb.	.18½	- —
powd., dms. ..... lb.	.16	- .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).		
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb.	.96	- .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb.	.77	- .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb.	.16¼	- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb.	.16½	- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb.	.16¾	- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works ..... lb.	.42	- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb.	.46	- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton.	13.45	- —
bulk, works, July forward ton.	14.00	- —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb.	.42½	- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..... lb.	.43	- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb.	.43½	- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb.	.39	- .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.50	- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb.	.52½	- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).		
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram.	.45	- —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram.	.40	- —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb.	2.83	- —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots ..... lb.	2.95	- 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots. gram.	.50	- —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram.	.70	- —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal.	.05	- —
tanks, Baton Rouge ..... gal.	.05375	- —
tanks, New York harbor. gal. (¼c. discount offered).	.1005	- —
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb.	24.50	-27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.22¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb.	.23¾	- —
tanks, works ..... lb.	.20¾	- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.14¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb.	.15¾	- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb.	.12¼	- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.14	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb.	.15	- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb.	.11½	- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots .. works .. lb.	3.90	- 4.40



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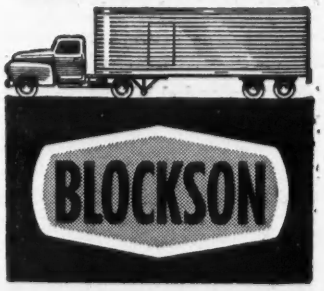
...SAME ADVANTAGES FOR MIXED TRUCKLOAD BUYERS



BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Ill.

Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

Sodium Tripolyphosphate • Trisodium Phosphate • Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate • Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate • Sodium Polyphos (Sodium Hexametaphosphate-Sodium Tetraphosphate) • Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate • Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated • Disodium Phosphate • Monosodium Phosphate • Hydrofluoric Acid • Sulfuric Acid • Sodium Fluoride • Sodium Silicofluoride • Hygrade Fertilizer • Teox 120 (Nonionic Surfactant)

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms.	lb.	2.30	2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	—
bots., smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	75.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0845	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.			
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Propylene oxide dms. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Blonde, bgs	lb.	.18	—
Husks, bgs	lb.	.40	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	.04½
imp., Italian silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs.	ton.	58.00	—
fine, bgs	ton.	No prices.	
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
Powd. 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.65	—
Pyrethrum liquid 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75	8.85
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works	gal.	41.75	42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00	—
purif., 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.24½	—
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton		5.00	6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).			
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls.	lb.	3.17	3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms	lb.	3.50	—
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks	
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
translucent colors, dms., works.	lb.	.10	—
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.14	—
white, China, ivory, dms., works.	lb.	.16	—
white, dense, opaque, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
Unground, amber, dms., works.	lb.	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	.13	—
USP, bots	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs. works	lb.	.16½	.17
Clarified, liq., 38% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.106713	—
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.099223	—
Quercetin, fib, dms., kilo lots	kilo.	26.40	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.74½	.75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.29	.31½
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns. 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.98	—
Rapeseed oil, tanks	lb.	.16	—
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	—
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Red oil (see Oleic acid).			

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).			
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.	gram.	1.40	1.60
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.77½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.78½	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	—
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.15	.16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs.	lb.	6.00	—
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs	lb.	6.60	—
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	33.00	39.00
Synthetic	lb.	15.00	16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	.28	—

Riboflavin, USP, tin, dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots, dlvd. kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib, dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
Clarified, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz. 72.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. resin, 25-45%, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 —
tanks, east coast, N. J. to N. Y. gal. .19 —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375 —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo. 17.00 - —
fib, dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
fib, dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.30	.32
Powd., bbls	lb.	.49	.49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib, dms., 1,000-lb lots works	lb.	2.50	—
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.65	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York tanks, same basis	lb.	.1785	.1835
	lb.	.1585	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.88	.90
Saffron Spanish USP, tins	lb.	45.00	—
Sage, Greek, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	.36	.40
Italian, cns.	lb.	.18	.20½
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	25.00	32.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs.	lb.	.07	.07½
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.03	1.13
Salicylic acid, crude, fib, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb.		.37¼	—
fib, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½	—
Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.39¼	—
fib, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43½	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.50½	—
less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.53½	—
100 lb. fib, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.52½	—
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55½	—
USP, powd., 100 lb fib, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.57½	—
less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.60½	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.20	—
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.07½	—
Table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs. c.l.	100 lbs.	1.32½	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).			
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs.		.65	.66
East Indian powd. fib dms	lb	75	76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	11.75	12.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb	.50	.52
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.70	1.90
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).			
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	7.50	—
Savory oil, cns	lb	4.25	—
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.95	—
Powd. bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.95	—

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When you phone requesting data on a specific application of a WEST END product or the development of a product to meet new specifications, the Sales Office Manager in Oakland with whom you speak can contact the plant at WEST END immediately. He talks by private wire teletype with the Plant Manager and the Director of Development. An answer is given immediately. It is relayed to you often while you are still on the phone.

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DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
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SODA ASH
SALT CAKE
BORAX • HYDRATED LIME

Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	-15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	.75
Seidlitz mixture fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	—
fib dms. smaller lots	lb.	.31	.32
Selenium powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.50	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	2.65	2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.19	—
siftings	lb.	.17	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.19	.20
No. 2, bls	lb.	.16	.17
No. 3, bls	lb.	.14	—
pods, bls	lb.	.22	—
powd. bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	—
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	.39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs.	lb.	No Prices.	
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.21½	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.17	—
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs.,	lb.	.25½	.28
nat., bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.	lb.	.19	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls, 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.49	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.39	.41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.37	—
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.34	.35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.34	Nom.

Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.06½	.17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	06½	.16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton.	45.00	-55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	20.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—

Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.88¼	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.87½	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.87¾	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.87⅞	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.62¼	—
bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.63⅜	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.64	—
bots., 250-oz. lots	oz.	.64½	—

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	65.00	—
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.35	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	—
Whole, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs.		3.00	4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.70	—
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.30	—

Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb.		.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb.		.16½	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb.		.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.		.17½	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb.		.93	—
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb.		2.70	—
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb.		.28	—
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb.		.29½	—
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb.		.12½	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.		.13¾	.14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb.		.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.		.13	.14½
Soln., dms. works gal.		.59	.67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.		10.00	—
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.		10.35	—
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.		10.75	—
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.		11.00	—
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.		11.50	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb.		.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.		.39	—
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb.		.38	—
ton lots, same basis lb.		.43	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb.		.45	—
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb.		.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works lb.		.13½	.14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.		.19½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb.		.1990	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		5.40	—
Sodium bisulfite, soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb.		.40	—
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb.		.09	—
dms. l.c.l. works lb.		.09½	10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride tech. (see Salt)			
Sodium chloride USP gran. bgs. lb.		.05	—
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l., works lb.		.27	—
dms. l.c.l. works lb.		.28	—
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l., works lb.		.58	—
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb.		.66	—
dms. smaller lots works lb.		.70	.73
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l. t.l., works lb.		.14¾	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb.		.15¼	.16¼
Tetrahydrate bgs. c.l. t.l. works. lb.		.1015	—
bgs. l.c.l. lb.		.1065	.1190
Sodium citrate anhyd., dms. lb.		.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms lb.		.26½	.27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb.		.29½	.30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher			
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb.		.193	—
dms. over 1,000-lb. lots lb.		.203	—
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots. lb.		.213	—
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.			
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb.		.85	—
dms. smaller lots, works lb.		.90	1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb dms. works lb.		.15	—
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb.		.15¾	—
Anhyd., dms. c.l., works lb.		.18	—
dms., l.c.l. works lb.		.18¾	—
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb.		.13½	—
bgs. smaller lots lb.		.14	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.		.1390	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb.		.1430	—
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		8.65	—
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb.		5.50	—
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb.		.84	—
Tech., dms., bgs. lb.		.37¾	.38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works. lb.		1.90	2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)			
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.		.23¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb.		.24¾	—
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb.		.23½	.28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic)			
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb.		.97	—
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		8.05	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.45	—
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	—
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs.		7.65	—
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.55	—
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		8.05	—
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		5.55	—
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb.		2.42	2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb.		.26½	—
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.		.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.		.19½	.20¼
tanks, dlvd lb.		.18	—

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- **Salicylic Acid, H Powder**
- **Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.** *powder, Flo Crystals®*
- **Potassium Salicylate** *powder*
- **Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.**
- **Phenyl Salicylate, N.F. (Salol)** *granular*
- **Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P.** *crystals, powder*
- **Acetylsalicylic Acid** *starch granulations*

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1028

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Prepared by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

February ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1958

U.S.I. in New Company to Develop High Energy Fuel

A new company has been formed to carry out process development and semi-pilot plant work on a high energy, boron-based fuel, under Air Force contract. The company, AFN, Inc., is owned one-third each by American Potash, Food Machinery, and the U.S.I. Division of National Distillers.

The combined resources and knowledge of the three participating companies cover almost the entire chemical industry. U.S.I. produces sodium, polyethylene, alcohols, special metals, and a large variety of other chemicals. American Potash makes boron chemicals, lithium, chlorates, perchlorates, and many other products. Food Machinery supplies alkalies, phosphates, peroxygen chemicals, insecticides, among other products.

The initial work will be carried out at Henderson, Nevada.

Ammonia, Sodium Metal Used for Recovering Pure Anhydrous Hydrazine

A solution has been found to the difficult problem of separating ammonium chloride from hydrazine made by the oxidation of ammonia with chlorine. The patented process provides for the addition of metallic sodium in anhydrous ammonia to the mixture of hydrazine, anhydrous ammonia and ammonium chloride.

The sodium reacts with ammonium chloride to produce ammonia, hydrogen and sodium chloride. Since salt is relatively insoluble in liquid ammonia, most of it precipitates out as a solid which can be removed easily by filtration, decantation or other similar means. A solution of hydrazine in liquid ammonia remains, from which pure hydrazine is readily recovered by fractionation.

Yields in the order of 97% have been obtained by adding an amount of sodium exactly equivalent to the chloride ions present. The reaction proceeds at room temperature.

U.S.I. is a producer of metallic sodium and anhydrous ammonia, both of which are used in this process.

Metals Can Now Be Melted While Suspended in Space

A new technique called levitation melting permits researchers to prepare small specimens of metals and alloys with purity levels difficult to reach by ordinary means. The metal or alloy is placed in a high frequency AC electro-magnetic field which causes it to float freely suspended in space, and to melt.

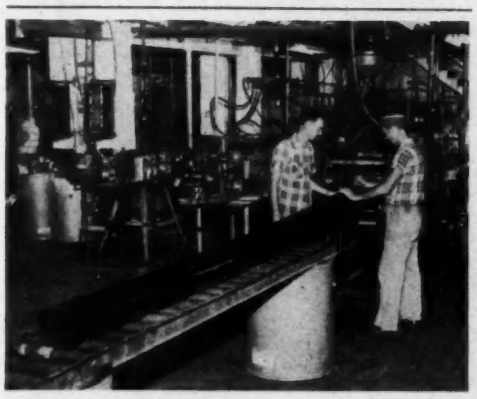
The process uses no containing vessel, and proceeds in an inert atmosphere, eliminating sources of contamination. Melting is achieved in seconds, and electro-magnetic stirring action gives thorough mixing of the melt.

MORE

Longest Polyethylene Pipeline Carries Brine Between Process Plants at Ashtabula, Ohio

Pipe Made of U.S.I. PETROTHENE® Resin Runs for 6,200 Feet From Mallory-Sharon Metals Plant to U.S.I. Sodium Plant

When the problem arose of moving a corrosive solution of saturated brine over 6,200 feet of terrain broken by roads, streams and railroad tracks at Ashtabula, Ohio, U.S.I. decided to use a polyethylene pipeline. Polyethylene was chosen for the job after a thorough study of other materials such as plastic-lined iron, rubber-lined steel and polyvinylchloride. It has the advantages of corrosion resistance, minimum maintenance requirements, ease of fabrication and installation.

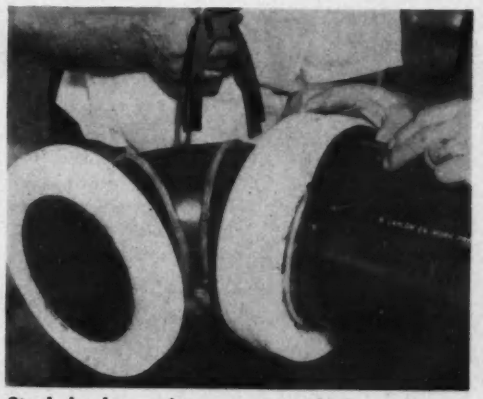


Polyethylene pipe leaving extruder at Carlon Products' Asheville, N. C. plant.

Now in operation, the pipe has an inside diameter of six inches, an outside diameter of 7¼ inches. It is made of U.S.I. PETROTHENE 561 virgin polyethylene compounded with carbon black. The pipe was supplied in 30-foot lengths flanged with polyethylene rings and bolted together at the installation site.

Carrying brine at temperatures ranging from 70 to 90°F, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the pipe runs from the brine settling pond at Mallory-Sharon Metals zirconium and titanium sponge plant to the sodium plant of U.S.I.

After cutting pipe into 30-foot sections, polyethylene flanges are hot-gas-welded to pipe.



Steel back-up rings are attached to flanges where elbow meets straight section of pipe.

At site, sections run beneath railroad rest on metal support in reinforced concrete conduit.

After connecting lengths of pipe, line is rolled into trench, needs no further attention.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

February ★ ★ 1958

CONTINUED

Metals Melted In Space

Upon completing the melt, the voltage is lowered, allowing the molten metal to be dropped into a mold. The metal or alloy specimen which results can be used for mechanical testing, metallographic examination, hardness measurements, X-ray diffraction or magnetic studies.

Levitation melting apparatus has been studied at the U.S.I. metals laboratory at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the examination of zirconium, titanium and other special metals.

Levitation melting apparatus in operation. (Photo courtesy Westinghouse Industrial Electronics Department.)

Urethane Foam Can Now Be Sprayed on; It Cuts Insulating Labor Costs

Equipment and techniques for spraying urethane polymer onto overhead, vertical or irregular surfaces, so that it foams and sets in place, have recently been perfected. Insulating coats up to two inches thick can be applied rapidly to vessels, buildings and machinery with no slipping, sagging or falling away of the foam.

In test applications, insulating jobs have been completed in 1/12 the time (calculated in man-hours) required for installing conventional insulating materials. Suppliers of polymer and spray apparatus figure that on ordinary jobs, a trained operator can apply 12 sq. ft. per minute of one inch thick foam.

Since urethane foams are formed by mixing a catalyst with a liquid prepolymer just before application, special spray equipment has been developed which proportions the two materials accurately, and mixes them thoroughly. The polymer formulation itself has been adjusted to meet two opposing types of requirements. It foams and sets rapidly enough to give proper thickness and good adhesion to surfaces. At the same time, it foams and sets slowly enough to avoid clogging of the spray gun.

Flexible and rigid polyurethane foams are produced from the reaction of polyesters with diisocyanates. An intermediate that can be used to produce the polyesters is U.S.I. ISOSEBACIC acid, a mixture of C-10 dibasic acids.

New Decomposition Unit Regenerates Spent Sulfuric At U.S.I. Sunflower Plant

Sulfuric acid regeneration facilities have recently been added to the Sunflower Ordnance plant operated by U.S.I. at Sunflower, Kansas. The new installation converts spent sulfuric acid into sulfur dioxide for use in the plant's oleum and virgin sulfuric acid production process.

Its design capacity is 70 tons of alkylation spent acid per day. The regenerated sulfuric acid is identical to that produced from sulfur.

The unit has no effluent, uses no water and requires only a minimum of outside fuel. Much of the heat is provided by the hydrocarbons in the spent acid, while natural gas and sulfur supply the balance.

With the addition of these new facilities, the Sunflower plant now has a capacity of 250 tons per day on a 100% sulfuric acid basis.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

Chemical literature is described and classified in a 398-page guide now being sold. Kinds of chemical information are analyzed, ways of keeping current are suggested, use of libraries and indexes is discussed. **No. 1321**

New anionic surface active agent is used in the emulsion polymerization of monomers. It is said to act also as a stabilizer for compounding natural and synthetic latices. **No. 1322**

Polyurethane elastomers are described in a new booklet covering physical properties, thermal stability, low temperature behavior, adhesion, carbon black level, peroxide concentration, solvent resistance. Many charts are included. **No. 1323**

To measure the dielectric constant and dissipation factor of insulating materials, a new analyzer has been developed which is direct-reading, non-destructive. It can be used to inspect incoming materials or machine output. **No. 1324**

Two new silicone compounds designed specifically for production of sponge are now on the market. Claimed to form uniform, unicellular sponges which surpass organic sponges in resistance to ozone and weathering. **No. 1325**

An adhesive consisting of a cyanoacrylate monomer modified with thickening agent and plasticizer is now available in limited quantity. Requires no heat, excessive pressure or catalyst for curing, contains no solvent. Said to have remarkable rapid set time and strength. **No. 1326**

More than 4,500 unclassified Atomic Energy Commission research reports are listed in the government's semi-annual price list now available. **No. 1327**

A new wire enamel and a new insulating varnish can be combined in electrical systems to withstand hot spot temperatures of 180 C. At the same time, they can be applied and cured at conventional temperatures of about 150 C. Both are polyester-type materials. **No. 1328**

Methallyl alcohol (2-methyl-2-propene-1-ol) can now be obtained in research quantities. It acts as intermediate for methallyl derivatives, can take part in polymerizations. Suggested uses: synthesis of adhesives, resins, rubber. **No. 1329**

Properties of heat resistant, cast high alloys have been compiled in a set of 14 data sheets. Information is complete, up-to-date, includes room- and high-temperature properties, uses, design and fabrication features, structure. **No. 1330**

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POLYETHYLENE RESINS:

PETROTHENE® 200 Series — high quality resins for extrusion, injection and compression molding, film extrusion, paper coating, blow molding.

PETROTHENE 300 Series — special resins for electrical insulation use.

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OTHER PRODUCTS:

Alcohols: Ethyl (pure and all denatured formulas); Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents SOLOX®, FILMEX®, ANSOL® M, ANSOL PR.

Organic Solvents and Intermediates: Normal Butyl Alcohol, Amyl Alcohol, Fusel Oil, Ethyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, DIATOL®, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Acetoacetanilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Chloranilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Toluidide, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate, ISOSEBACIC® Acid, Sebacic Acid, Urethan U.S.P. (Ethyl Carbamate), Riboflavin U.S.P.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Urethan USP, Riboflavin USP, Intermediates.

Heavy Chemicals: Anhydrous Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution, Sulfuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide, Sodium Sulfite, Sodium Sulfate.

Reactive Metals, Oxides and Salts: Zirconium, Zirconium Oxide, Zirconium Tetrachloride, Titanium, Hafnium, Hafnium Oxide, Hafnium Tetrachloride.

Development Chemicals: Ethylaluminum Sesquichloride, Methylaluminum Sesquichloride, Monomethyl Hydrazine, Triethyl Aluminum, Trimethyl Aluminum, Unsymmetrical Dimethyl Hydrazine.

Animal Feed Products: Antibiotic Feed Supplements, BHT Products (Antioxidant), Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride, CURBAY B-G®, Special Liquid CURBAY, VACATONE®, Menadione (Vitamin K_3), DL-Methionine, MOREA®, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Products, Special Mixes, U.S.I. Permadry, Vitamin B_{12} Feed Supplements, Vitamin D_3, Vitamin E Products, Vitamin E and BHT Products.

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Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.92.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse....ton.150.00 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.ton.155.00 • —

Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.200.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.....ton.268.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.273.50 • —

Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l, works, lb. .19½- —

Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 • —

Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld, lb. .62 • —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 • —

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.80 • 6.75
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 5.30 • 7.25

Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, t.t equald lb. .92 • .96
Cryst., dms. works, frt alld lb. .73 • .74

Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)

Sodium naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 • —

Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.75 • —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.45.25 • —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.49.75 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis... ton.46.25 • —

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs.11.00 • —

Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.65

Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 • 7.90

Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works, 100 lbs.12.35 • —

Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).

Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt, equald lb. .26 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .25 • —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33

Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 • —

Sodium peroxide dms c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .21 • .21½

Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 • .49

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 8.45 • 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 • —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 • .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.40 • 10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 • 10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 5.00 • 5.50

Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs.11.85 • 12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .37 • .39

Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.81 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.21 • 9.71

Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms..lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms .....lb. .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 . 100 lbs. 4.10 • 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2..100 lbs. 4.35 • 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.75 • 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.35 • 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 • —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 • —

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.90 • 2.40
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.20 • —
47°Be. turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.60 • 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.50
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 2.30 • —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works .... ton.67.50 • —

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .069 • —

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .603 - .662

Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).

Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .32 • —

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —

Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.52.00 • —

detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.31.00 • —

USP, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms..... lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —

Liq., 40-44%, tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 • —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .06 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .07 • —

Fused, bbls., c.l. works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .06½- —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
bgs., t.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.00 • —

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).

Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .05½- —

Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 • .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 • —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 • —

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).

Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works .. lb. .14¾- —

Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 • —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld E. lb. .37½- —
90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E .lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 • —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 • —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 • —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 • —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 8.16 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.... 100 lbs. 8.56 • 9.06

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.70 • 10.10
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.45 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.20 • 10.60

Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 1.30 • —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 • —

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

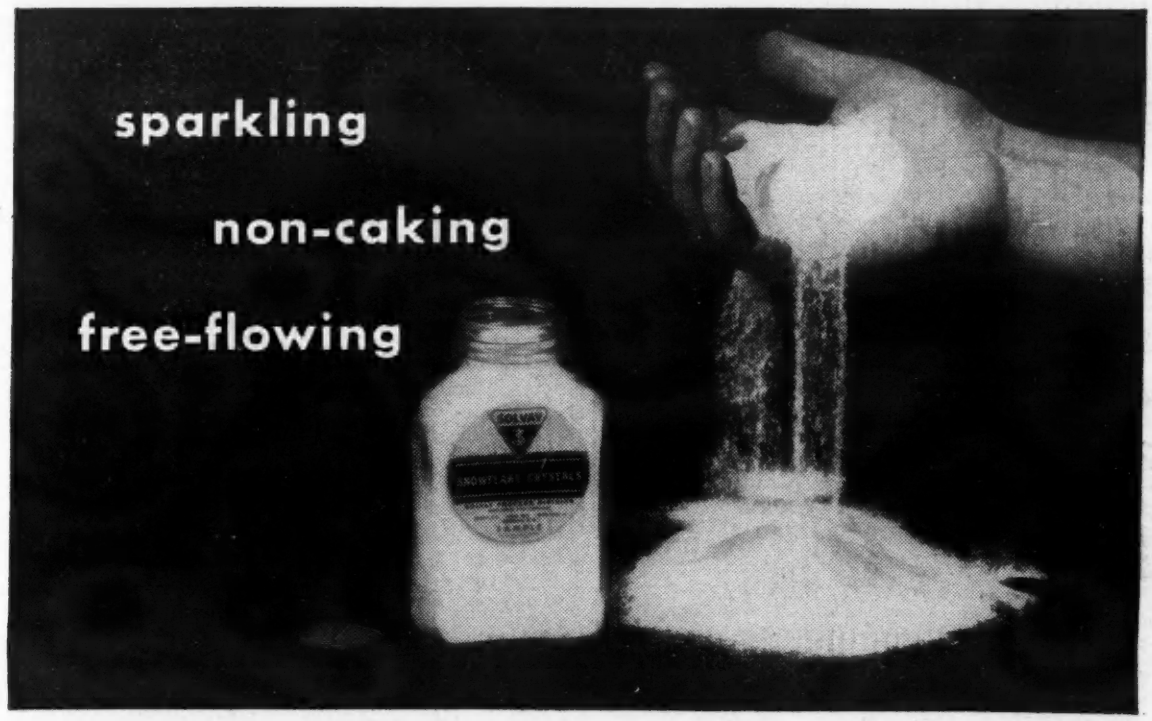
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 • —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .31 • .35

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 • —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .26 • —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 • —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston ..... gal. .215 • —
266°-374°F. b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia ... gal. .27 • —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston ... gal. .25 • —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia .gal. .27 • —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey ... gal. .345 • —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City ... gal. .35 • —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .32 • —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston .....gal. .33 • —



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7. excellent water softener
8. active detergent
9. efficient buffer
10. excellent acid neutralizer
11. adds bulk

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Solvent Naphtha—Sulfur Monochloride

Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 • —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 • —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 • —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 • —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 • —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 • —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 • .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 • —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 • .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 • .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 • .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton 46.00 • —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1615- .1665
tanks lb. .1415- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1565- .1615
tanks lb. .1365- —
salad, dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tanks lb. .1425- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 • .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 • .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 • —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 • .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 • —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.65 • 4.15
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 • .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 • .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¼- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 • 3.50
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 • .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 • .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .14 • .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .762 • .772
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.01 • 1.02
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .758 • 1.453
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .83 • .84
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.015 • 1.035
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 • —
Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.63 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 • .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 • .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs. lb. .17 • .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¼
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .23¼- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 • —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 • .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 • —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 • —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 • —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 • —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 • —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 • —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 • —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP)
Strophanthin K, bots oz 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. lb 1.35 • 1.40
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99%, tanks, bulk, contract. lb. .1256- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1506- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1706- —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 • 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 • .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0385- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 • —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 • .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 • 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 • 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms kilo. 7.70 • 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 • 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 • 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo. 18 75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 17 50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 • 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 • 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo 2.85 • 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 • —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 • 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 • 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo. 6.05 • 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton 23.50 • —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 • —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 • —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 • —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
Refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 • —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 • —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 • .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 • —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 • —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —

Here's only a partial listing of Vancoram chemicals serving industry. C.P. grades and many other special chemicals are available for specific applications.

	Typical Analysis	
Ammonium Metavanadate — Technical grade	NH_4VO_3	min. 99%
Vanadium Pentoxide		
Technical grade — air dried	V_2O_5	83/86%
Technical grade — fused form	V_2O_5	88/92%
Purified grade	V_2O_5	99.5/99.7%
Sodium Orthovanadate		
Technical grade — ($Na_3VO_4 \times H_2O$)	V_2O_5	approx. 26.75%
	Na_2O	approx. 22.60%
Commercial grade — ($Na_3VO_4 \times H_2O$)	V_2O_5	approx. 23.00%
	Na_2CO_3	approx. 15.00%
Sodium Metavanadate — Technical grade	V_2O_5	61.40%
	Na_2O	20.90%
Vanadium Chloride — Syrupy — C.P.	$V_2O_2Cl_4 \cdot 5H_2O$	approx. 82.00%

Application problems? For technical assistance, just call your nearest Vanadium Corporation office.

What's New in VANCORAM VANADIUM CHEMICALS

The ever-expanding volume and scope of the chemical industry affects more and more raw material sources. Owing to their special properties, Vancoram chemicals are keeping pace with this growth. They are increasing in direct and indirect use: in the production of dyes, inks and ceramics, as well as in the preparation of catalysts for the production of synthetic fibers, sulphuric acid and organic intermediates.

Vancoram chemicals are produced in greater quantity to meet the growing needs of growing industries. What's more, modern research, development and testing facilities assure the purity and uniformity standards that today's high level production demands.

VANADIUM CORPORATION OF AMERICA

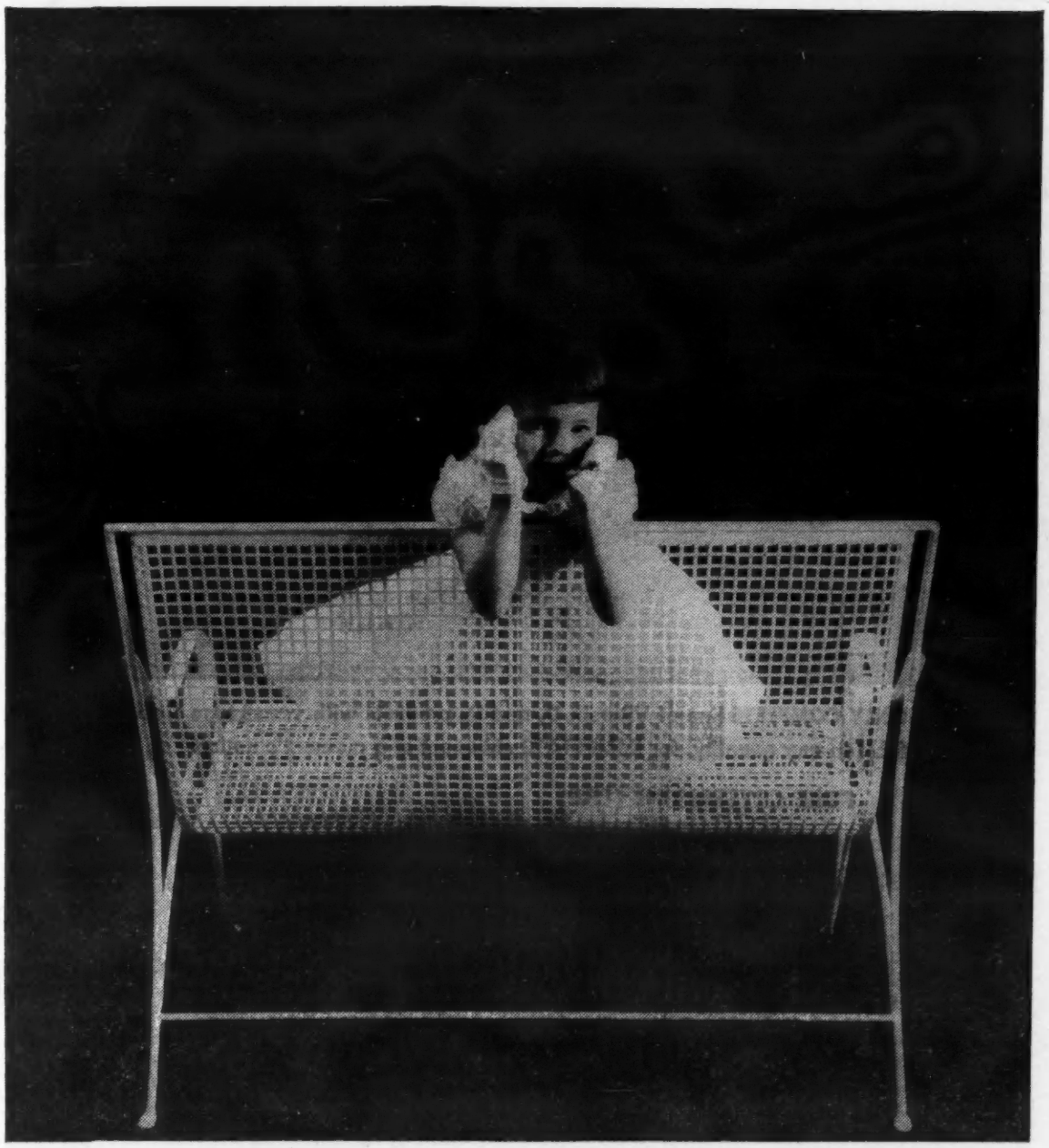
420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. • Pittsburgh • Chicago • Detroit • Cleveland

Producers of alloys, metals, and chemicals

Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....ton.18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works.....ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.23.50 - —
99-100% tanks, works.....ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs. ex dock..ton.205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd. bgs. ex dock ton.200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .80 - .93
bulk c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil USP, northern, cns lb 4.25 9.50
USP, southern, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.23 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works.....lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works....ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11⅜- —
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .07⅞ Nom.
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s..lb. .09⅛- .09¼
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅜- .07½
prime, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅜- .07¾
special tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅜- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms.....lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms.....lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l....lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk....unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.03 - —
bbls., smaller lots.....lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots.....lb. 1.98 - 2.01
Tech., dms.....lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms.....lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse..lb. .12 - .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs.....lb. .40 - .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms.....lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms.....lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .53¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l., works.....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l. Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver.....lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots.....lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls.....lb. 5.55 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd. cbys., 100% basis..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - —
white, cns.....lb. 2.20 - —
Tech., white cns.....lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms.....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, annyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits).....lb. .93½- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Titanium dioxide pigment, calcium-rutile base, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .09⅞- —
Calcium-rutile base, 50% TiO_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l..lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .14⅞- —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works..lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots..kilo.91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo.134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots. kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots..kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots.....kilo.30.50 -32.00



Confidentially, it's TITANOX*

An invitation to admire is extended by any painted surface whose white or tinted coatings are based on TITANOX titanium dioxide white pigments. And it's a long-standing invitation as well, for TITANOX-based paints have lasting power as well as luring power.

Whether your paint is for outdoor or indoor use... whether you're aiming for resistance to fading-chalking of industrial product finishes or tinted house paints or for "clean-up" of white house paints... you can develop the best formulation from the full line of TITANOX titanium pigments. That's one reason why they're *the* No. 1 choice in the paint industry. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. Offices in principal cities.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION

Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

*TITANOX is a registered trade mark for the full line of titanium pigments offered by Titanium Pigment Corporation. 3210

o-Tolidine Base—Valonia Beards

o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.40	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.35	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.35	—
Tolu balsam, ens.	lb	4.25	4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal	.29½-	—
Birmingham, dist.	gal	.29½-	—
Chicago, dist.	gal	.29½-	—
Cleveland, dist.	gal	.29½-	—
Geneva, Utah	gal	.26	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal	.29½-	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal	.29½-	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal	.29¼-	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal	.29½-	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal	.31	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal	.32	—
Philadelphia, dist.	gal	.29½-	—
Pittsburgh, dist.	gal	.29½-	—
Sparrow's Point, Md.	gal	.29½-	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal	.29½-	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal	.29½-	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal	.32	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal	.31	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal	.29¼-	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal	.29½-	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal	.31	—
Houston, Tex.	gal	.29¼-	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal	.31	—
Providence, R. I.	gal	.32	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal	.32	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb	.70	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, mononydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l	lb	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l	lb	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb	.79	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.22	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb	.64	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb	.60	.61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb	.70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.97	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	1.00	—
Powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb	1.00	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb	No prices.	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb	1.35	—
Totaquine 100-oz. tots, cns.	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	lb	.28	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb	4.25	4.50
No. 2, cs.	lb	3.40	—
No. 3, cs.	lb	3.00	3.10
USP, powd., bbls.	lb	1.25	1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.37	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver	lb	.42½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb	.43½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver	lb	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb	.52¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.53½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.50	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.67½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.68½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots	lb	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb	.13¼-	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.14¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.17¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.13¾-	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb	.14¼-	—
tanks, works	lb	.11½-	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.15	.16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb	.12	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted	lb	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.36	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.32½-	—
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d.	lb	.41½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.35½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.32½-	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd.	lb	.26½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.27½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.24	—
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.25½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.22	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E	lb	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.51	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.47½-	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver	lb	.45¾-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver	lb	.46¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver	lb	.43¾-	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.40½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.41½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.18½-	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.51½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb	.52½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb	.49	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb	.25½-	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb	.22	—
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb	.35	—
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb	.35½-	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb	.26	—
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l., t.l., works.	lb	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.51½-	—
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb	.35	—
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.40	—
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb	.41	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works	lb	.90	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.18½-	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld E	lb	.22	—
tankcars and compartmented tankcars frt. alld. E	lb	.18½-	—
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min, frt. alld E	lb	.19	—
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.			
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works.	lb	75.00	—
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York	lb	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.22¾-	.23¼
tanks, New York	lb	.21	.21¼
tanks, domestic mills	lb	.21	—
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works	lb	3.73	—
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	2.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb	2.40	2.65
Turkey red, bbls., works	lb	.62	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).			
Turpentine oil, NF, ens., dms	lb	.28	.45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.	gram	.55	.58
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald	lb	.26	.32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb	.35	.39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis	lb	.19	—
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis	lb	.22½-	.35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.			
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.07	.07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.07¼-	.08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.	lb	.07¾-	—
Raw, American, bgs., works	lb	.07½	.08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works	lb	.06¾-	.07
Undecylenic acid, dms.	lb	1.45	—
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).			
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	ton	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E., ex whse.	ton	145.00	—
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E	ton	110.00	—
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va	ton	126.00	—
C grade, tanks, same basis	ton	124.50	—
37 grade, tanks, same basis	ton	153.00	—
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works	lb	.65	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb	.70	—
Uva-ursi leaves, bls.	lb	.17	.19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs.	lb	.35	—
Indian, bgs.	lb	.29	—
dl-Valine, dms., works	lb	21.00	27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton	88.00	90.00

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OIL SOLUBLE (*Vegetable oil carriers*)

High or Low potency, refined or crudes, for every Food, Feed and Pharmaceutical use.

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Valonia cups, 22-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 • —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works... lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans Bourbon, tins.....lb. 9.00 • 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins .....lb. 8.75 • 9.00
whole, tins .....lb. 9.25 • 9.75
Tahiti, cs. .....lb. 7.50 • —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 • 3.10
100-lb fib dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 • 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns .....lb.13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. .....lb.11.00 -11.50
Java, cns .....lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 • —

Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago

Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .21 • —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 • —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .24 • —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 • —

Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 • .13
Vinyl ether, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .28 • —
tanks, works ... lb. .25 • —
USP. anesthesia, bots. 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
USP. anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 • —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls. works lb. .30 • —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 • —
1 to 9 dms., works ... lb. 1.48 • —
tanks, works ... lb. 1.31 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt alld ... lb. .16 • —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls. works lb. 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 • —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 • —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials. gram.215.00 • —

Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.175.00 • —

0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 • —

Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.90 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K_1, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_2, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls.....lb. 2.10 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 • —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls .... lb. 1.95 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock..ton.78.50 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.73.00 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock..lb. .0640- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms .. gal.11.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .. lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls .lb. .18 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns.....lb. 3.75 • 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls..... lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works .... ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. .....lb. 4.90 • 5.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .33 • —
Birmingham dist. .....gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist. .....gal. .34 • —
Cleveland dist. .....gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio .....gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. .....gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh dist. .....gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md....gal. .33 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. .....gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .31¼- —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .34 • —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I. .....gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .34 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
Cryst. 56°-53°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .23 • —

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.23 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis ... gal. 1.05 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7.9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 • —
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .38 • —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

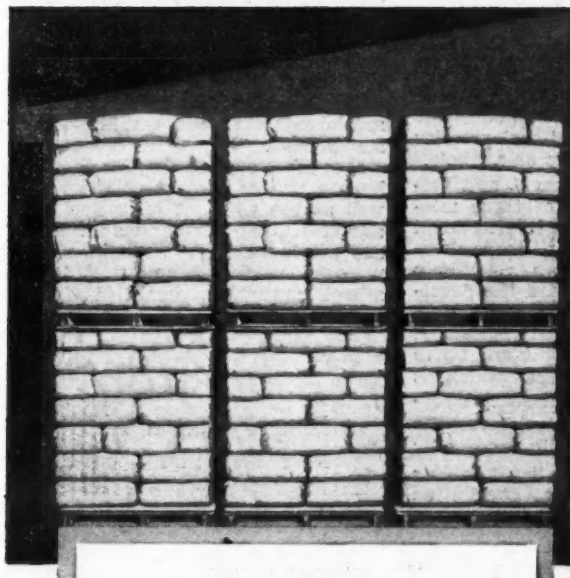
Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 • 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 • —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —

—Continued on page 62

AZODOX

New, Higher Density Zinc Oxide



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What to Do with the Prestige

Now that, by reason of its having presented old terra (more or less) firma with another manmade moon, the United States has regained, at least in some measure, its prestige as a world figure of some denomination or other, there arises a timely, pertinent question: What is it going to do with it?

The answering of that question is going to run all over the boundless expanses of political, commercial, and social relationships among the nations of the world and their peoples. That, quite obviously, makes it impossible even to guess as to the outcome—a condition which is aggravated more than a little when regarded casually or analytically in the light of policies, practices, and performances throughout the decade or so of the existence of such more or less actual prestige as was not being bought. Due consideration must be given also to the fact that the term "prestige" has a somewhat elastic meaning.

One thing that can be taken for granted is that the use made of this country's regained prestige will depend upon who does the using, or who is responsible for its not being used or its misuse. That is where the respective potentialities of political, commercial, and social relationships have such great significance. What, for example, will happen to the regained prestige when the congress completes its handling of the proposed extension of the GATT program? It is not enough that the President recognizes the value of what that program has provided and can provide in the direction of political and commercial relationships. The facts depend upon what the legislators decree—in an election year.

It is seriously to be desired and promoted that the practical application of this country's prestige in world status be taken over by private enterprise, with adequate proper recognition of and regard for the new factors presented in that respect by the progressive development of the economic interests and activities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the free-trade pacts and common market setups in Western Europe. It is unmistakably clear that those developments lay a deal of further emphasis on the economic axiom that foreign trade must run in rather close balance in its essential two directions. The most desirable, least objectionable approach by this country to such a balancing is presented in the opportunities to draw more and more upon the resources of other countries for raw materials needed by the processing industries of the United States in such a manner as would best serve the interests of national security and the consuming public as a whole.

Cooperation of government and private enterprise by way of trade missions, participation in international fairs, and the reception of trade delegations from abroad can contribute with mutual benefit toward the development of the "courage, wisdom, and, above all, faith in the willingness of mankind everywhere to work and strive for the good things of life" which, it was declared by the 1957 National Foreign Trade Convention, "are among the most urgently needed virtues of our times." Study of the twenty-one recommendations made by that convention will help in that development.

Solving the 'Dope' Problem

Those who, with proper qualifications and proper objectives, have studied the problems stemming from addiction to narcotics have reached several conclusions with reference to means of dealing with them effectively. They are agreed upon only one thing—that treating addiction as a crime per se and treating addicts as criminals will never lead to desirable or satisfactory results. There is, however, no agreement among their several groups on whether mandatory hospitalization of addicts for treatment looking to their physical "cure" does not belong in the category of penalization for crime and can be no more satisfactorily effective.

There are two major divisions of opinion among those who know that the problem of narcotic addiction must be solved. In one group are those who, motivated largely by the close connection of addiction with actual criminality, but cognizant and considerate of the difference, declare that the first step toward any solution must be in the direction of adequate control of illicit trafficking in narcotics. They urge that the penalties for such practices be made as severe as possible—and be stringently enforced, the policing of that traffic being made a particular duty, adequately staffed in every community.

That proposal is being most strongly emphasized with reference to the New York metropolitan district, wherein, it is declared, there are at least 25 percent and perhaps as many as 50 percent of the "dope fiends" of this country. Other municipal areas are reported to be closing in on New York's per capita record in that respect. But, the known condition is the major influence behind the movement to get the federal government to transform Ellis Island into an institution for the treatment of addicts. Some recent news reports have had it that New York's two United States senators had introduced a bill with such an objective. Other reports have had it that the junior senator, in proposing a conference on the matter with the governor of the state and the mayor of the city, had said that the federal government might be willing to transform Ellis Island in that way if the state made hospitalization of addicts mandatory. But, results at the federal hospital in Lexington, Ky., do much to substantiate the belief that such treatment is not permanently effective. It can, and does, ease off the physical aspects of addiction; but it does not, cannot, remedy the psychological — largely environmental — aspects.

That was, in large measure, the reason why a proposal of legislation for mandatory hospitalization in the state was not approved at the recent meeting of New York food, drug and cosmetic lawyers. The proposal for more severe penalization of illicit traffickers failed to get approval because it was tied onto that for hospitalization. However, the New York State District Attorneys Association is urging the governor and the mayor to request the transformation of Ellis Island into a narcotic-addiction hospital.

As the state FDC law group said, the treatment of narcotic addicts is a matter of medical, rather than legal, concern. There should be adequate appropriate medical consideration of that fact. Because medical practice is not nationalized in this country as it is in Britain, it would not be a simple matter to adopt here the practice in wide application there. That practice fundamentally puts an addict under the care of a physician, who is expected to provide for the patient's physical need for narcotics on a gradually diminishing scale and to work with the patient—and the constabulary—in the elimination of psychological factors. Because of the "national" influence of the American Medical Association, it should be practicable for local governments and medical groups to work out at least a potentially effective adaption of the British plan.

Meeting Educational Needs

The President of the United States, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the congress are "up to their ears" in a flood of ideas and words on how this country must and can catch up with Russia in the providing of educational facilities and results for the coming generations. In this, as in a lot of other objectives of similar purport, the general tendency is to overlook the fact that education has no definite meaning or value: it is only what is done with it that counts. And if nothing of more desirable or beneficial usefulness can or will be done in this country than has been or is being done in Russia, what's the use?

There is a need for better education in this country. It does not follow, however, that the need is that emphasized by the HEW Secretary in calling for immediate steps to produce the highly trained (sic) scientists and engineers this country will need in the coming years. The remedying of that need will not be found in piling more and more science and technology into more or less receptive mental capacities where there is no foundation of ethics or social morals on which the special education—or training—can be stably built.

It is most encouraging for those who have a proper concept of the why, as well as the what, of education in the announcement that Columbia University will launch, next September, a new program under which selected high-school graduates, qualified for advanced placement in chemistry, will be enabled to get a Ph.D. degree with only two years of graduate study. The program is said to be designed to produce much-needed top-grade research scientists with a broad background of liberal arts. That is a commendable long step in the direction of what has been advocated by serious students of the social needs of today—that no person should be given a degree in physical science or technology until after he has won at least a bachelorate in the humanities.

The gigantic federal program in education, presented to the congress by the President, is almost as voluminously impressive as have been the messages sent to the President from Moscow. Of course, it could mean more; but there is no logical assurance that it would. Scholarships do not make scholars anymore than diplomas make diplomats.

The real educational needs of this country are not so much for more educated young people as they are for really educated people of all, ages. Behind that need is the actually important one—not for bigger, or even better, schools, otherwise than in the matter of teacher staffing. That is one need to which the federal government can make a really helpful contribution, with a substantial financial saving and without arousing suspicion of bureaucratic motive and objective. It can help to keep good teachers in necessary teaching posts by making it possible for them to be better paid through exempting them from at least 50 percent of what would normally be their federal income tax.

Washington Talks It Over

Lampreys Seem About Ready to Leave the Great Lakes—And It Will Be Chemicals That Drive Them Away.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Officials of the Fish & Wildlife Service are happy. They feel confident now that their scientists have found the key that will unlock the door to the problem of controlling the sea lamprey that has devastated the fishing industry of the Great Lakes and threatens the sport fishing of the feeder streams.

The chemical industry has come up with the answer to the problem. It is a larvicide developed from the halogen mononitrophenol family. The particular compound that has proved so promising is 3,4,6-trichloro-2 nitrophenol. Formulated as a 30 percent stock solution and tried experimentally a few months ago in one of the streams entering Lake Huron, it produced a kill of lamprey larvae exceeding expectations and with only negligible damage to food fish.

Experiments are continuing with additional compounds from the same group of chemicals, but officials are so pleased with results thus far obtained that they already are thinking in terms of how to bring about the speedy rehabilitation of the fish population of the lakes. They estimate the discovery has closed the gap by at least ten years.

The chemical industry can look for important benefits to flow from the development in the years ahead, not only from the sale of the thousands of pounds of the chemical needed to bring the lamprey under control, but also indirectly from the other industries in that area that will be helped thereby.

Foreign Trade Zones

Foreign trade zones appeared to be playing an increasingly important role in the nation's commerce with the rest of the world. The Commerce department is getting an increasing number of inquiries from businessmen as to how the facilities of the zones may be used, while municipal officials and others are asking for guidance in preparing formal applications for zones to be established in their areas.

These zones are areas set aside where foreign merchandise may be landed in the US without passing through customs. This merchandise may be processed, manufactured, assembled, packaged, and exhibited within the zones and reshipped abroad without paying US duties.

The New York zone handled the greatest variety of commodities last year with 520 different commodities from sixty-six countries. On a typical day more than sixty applications are filed for admission of merchandise ranging from lactic casein to soft drinks. Other trade zones are at New Orleans, La., San Francisco and Seattle, Wash.

Metals Interest Waning

Interest in the government's program of financial assistance in exploring for new deposits of strategic and critical metals and minerals appears to be waning, reflecting the depressed conditions of the mining industry generally.

During the last quarter of 1957, Defense Materials Exploration Administration executed only twenty-three contracts with private mining operators seeking new deposits of tungsten, mercury, uranium, mica, fluorspar, copper, lead and zinc. During the same period only sixty-seven applications for financial aid were filed.

This is off 38 percent from the activity of the same quarter of 1956. DMEA administrator C. O. Mittendorf attributed it to the continued decline during 1957 in prices of some metals, reduced stockpile purchases, and the resultant decreased activity in many segments of the domestic mining industry.

Heavy Chemicals

Chemical exporters were given a break, and importers were given a squeeze, by the falling charter rate market last week. Sulfur producers hoped that the drop in transoceanic charter rates, combined with the current low US sulfur price, would make sulfur more attractive to the European market. Already, overseas interest in caustic soda has been stimulated by the drop in freight rates. On the other hand, the drop in rates has left the manganese dioxide market in the position of having to work off previously contracted-for stocks at high prices instated during the Suez crisis.

Manganese dioxide importers feel that the collapse of the chartering market will not make itself felt in domestic quotations at least for the next sixty days.

A source gave four chief reasons for the decline in the chartering market:

1. For a long time, the market had been rising like the stock market, psychologically.

2. There has been a tremendous amount of construction of newer, faster ships, resulting in the gradual pushing of older ships out of the market, so that the latter had to lower rates.

3. Government foreign aid programs slowed down, with the result that charterers became panicky dut to lack of prospects of overseas shipments.

4. Coal and grain shipments to Europe have been away off owing to mild winter weather and a bumper crop of European grain last summer. The source concluded that the process seemed to be cyclical, since about the same situation occurred in 1952-53.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended February 1 at 83.9 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 89.1 percent for the previous week, and 96.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Platinum, $1 per oz.
Tin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
104.58	104.60	103.38	103.84

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Buying continues cautious, and on a hand to mouth basis. Plating activity has been relatively slow, owing to curtailed activity in automotive and appliance fields.

Hydrochloric—Various end uses of this acid have been operating at reduced rates. Steel, for instance, last week operated only a little above half of capacity. Neoprene production, while fairly good, was not at a peak.

Hydrofluoric—Acid plants consumed 89,084 tons of fluorspar in the third quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total consumption of fluorspar for the first three quarters of 1957 was 249,785 tons.

Domestic mines produced 240,200 tons of fluorspar ore in the third quarter, and mills processed 193,000 tons of ore to recover 64,900 tons of finished fluorspar.

Total production of finished fluorspar was 98,800 tons, which included 33,800 tons of material marketable as mined. Shipments of milled and unmilled fluorspar were 32,900 and 62,700 tons, respectively.

Domestic mill production of acid grade fluorspar increased to 48,500 tons in the third quarter, while shipments dropped slightly to 48,600 tons from the second quarter. This represents an increase of about 19 percent each over mill output and shipments in the third quarter of 1956.

Fuorspar consumed in the third quarter went up 1 percent, to 164,100 tons, from the second quarter level. But consumption was up 22 percent over the third quarter of 1956.

Sulfuric—Steel has been puttering along since late last year. Rayon producers, ordinarily gloomy, were said to be slightly more optimistic about the future, and were slightly more active. Extreme caution prevailed in most quarters.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated output last week at 1,454,000 tons, as against actual production the previous week of 1,459,000 tons, or 54.1 percent of capacity.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—This market seems to be doing well, considering current overall conditions. In fact, some producers not using the lime-soda process are reported in short supply, owing to cutbacks in electrolytic chlorine production.

The textile industry (both natural and synthetic fibers) has a gloomy outlook, but actual sales of caustic in that direction have shown marked improvement in February over levels late last quarter.

Paper is also on a mild upswing following curtailed operations around the end of the year.

Chlorine—This market continues slow. However, some report that there has been a notable improvement over December. Prospects for early improvement are dim, but it is felt that spring will see a turnabout.

As the weather warms, there will be increased inquiry for use in water treatment and sanitation. Pesticide business is also expected to help out.

Right now, pesticides are said to be doing very well; much better than in November and December. Industrial chlorinated solvents are just holding their own.

Ethylene glycol production and sales are said to have been ramarkably good this year, owing to the cold winter and strong antifreeze demand in many areas.

Manganese Dioxide—The recent collapse of overseas chartering rates may have an effect on this market in sixty to ninety days.

That's what sources here say; however, they point out that an earlier reduction in the high price of this material isn't likely, owing to stocks contracted for at current prices, which have to be worked off.

Soda Ash—Demand is moderately active for prompt needs, but buying continues cautious. Glass bottle demand isn't expected to pick up till around March, when inquiry for summer the beverage trade materializes.

Light ash demand is currently suffering owing to fluctuations in the aluminum industry. While aluminum production is fairly good, the government is slated to cut back on its set-asides for stockpiling in the second quarter.

This, in the face of plentiful supplies, is expected to have an adverse effect on buying interest for light ash. The phosphate industry, the trade says, can be expected to pick up between now and the spring, and increased volumes of ash should move in that direction.

Sulfur—American Frasch producers are not willing to budge from their current prices. Earlier, there had been quite a bit of agitation for higher prices.

However, two factors in the export market tended to keep the price down: 1. At current low export prices, American sulfur has become attractive to the European market, and 2, the sharp drop in overseas freight rates has helped even further along the same lines.

The following figures represent production, shipments and stock of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	November	*October*
Native production	445,908	462,145
Shipments	379,592	459,507
Sales*	395,837	429,812
Stocks†	4,354,962	4,304,891
Recovered production	41,882	47,299
Shipments	41,163	44,270
Sales*	42,163	45,673
Stocks†	154,560	154,285

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Primary producers held prices at 25c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelters continued at 24c.

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Heavy Chemicals

There was some hint of firmness in overseas markets.

Trade sources here believed the drop in chartering rates would have no effect on copper prices, at least in the immediate future.

They explained that there were other, more important factors governing copper prices at present, and that ocean freight rates played only a minor role.

Germanium—This rare metal, used extensively in electronics equipment, has been reduced 2½c. per gram by a producer. Current price of intrinsic metal, having a resistivity of forty ohm-centimeters minimum, is 41c. per gram, 10-kilogram lots and more; 46c. per gram, one to ten kg.; and 53.5c. per gram, one-999 grams.

Mercury—Market continued very quiet, with consumers largely on the sidelines. Metal was quoted at $220 to $225 per flask, spot.

Platinum—Metal coasted further down, quoted last Friday at $74 to $80 per ounce, spot.

Silver—Bullion was quoted unchanged, at 88⅝c. per troy ounce, spot, last Friday.

Tin—Straits metal was listed at 93½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—In reviewing 1957, American Zinc Institute says it was one of the better years, although a difficult one overall. Chief problems:

- Continued production in excess of a good demand.
- A drop in prices from 13½c. to 10c. per pound.
- Actual consumption was off from 5 to 6 percent under 1956.
- Temporary suspension of the government's barter program.

In looking ahead into 1958, the institute thinks that zinc consumption will follow the general industrial pattern; that is, it will be fairly low during the first half, but rise substantially during the last half.

Here's where zinc went in 1957, as compared with 1956, according to AZI figures, in tons of 2,000 pounds.

End Use	1957	1956
Galvanizing	363,000	439,146
Brass products	112,000	124,004
Zinc-base alloys	371,000	360,507
Rolled zinc	41,000	47,359
Zinc oxide (French Process)	22,000	19,160
Other	27,000	18,614
Total	1,008,790	936,000

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Rubber Chemical Salesmen Form Association in Akron

Rubber Chemical Salesmen's Association of Akron has been organized, with Ernest L. Puskas of Thiokol Chemical Corporation as president. Frank E. Bell of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company is vice-president of the new organization.

John Shrontz of Harwick Standard Chemical Company has been chosen as the association's first secretary. Its treasurer is Dewey R. Butt of Standard Oil Company (Ohio).

The group will hold a luncheon meeting February 28 at the University Club in Akron, Ohio. Speaker will be an agent from the Internal Revenue Service who will discuss tax regulations concerning expense accounts.

TVA Is Told to Hear

—Continued from page 7

would want to sidestep, Mr. Culpepper says. The committee, he points out, had recommended that, aside from responsibilities in the Tennessee River Watershed, "the geographic spread of materials should be extended and the concentration at particular locations should be decreased."

He adds that, "TVA, in their comments accompanying the report, does not indicate it contemplates any such decrease of concentration. It states, 'quantity should be the amount necessary to carry on an effective educational program geared to the requirements of particular areas.' Last year, 75 percent of TVA's 141,000-ton ammonium nitrate production was used in a seven-state area."

Another recommendation, and incidentally one in which TVA did not concur, had to do with time limits: the time in which a product should stay in the program and the time limit on a farmer for obtaining fertilizer for a particular use.

"TVA begs this question, halfway apologetically, by stating they agree in principle but not in practice. Apparently, TVA proposed to continue their program of teaching the same child to walk year after year," Mr. Culpepper observes.

Urged Against Inferior Quality

He points out that the committee had urged against TVA's using fertilizers in the program which are inferior in quality to those available commercially. This recommendation, according to TVA, is directed at the handling qualities of the TVA's ammonium nitrate and this handling quality is due to the process of manufacture. TVA uses the vacuum crystallization process. The reason is that the process is cheaper and safer than the prilling process, Mr. Culpepper observes.

He adds, "Private companies, always alert to costs and safety, nevertheless felt the expenditure of millions of dollars, in development costs alone, was justified for product and process improvement. Industry made this investment for producing a better product in order to meet the convenience and demands of farmers."

Distribution Recommendation Opposed

TVA has little use for the recommendation that it stop distribution materials in mixed fertilizers if these materials are readily available commercially. The TVA opinion is that the recommendation does not give sufficient weight to the fact that improved mixing technology and the more efficient use of raw materials in the manufacture of high analysis mixtures offer very inviting possibilities for reducing the cost of plant nutrients to the farmers, Mr. Culpepper explains.

Then he goes on to say: "Not to my knowledge is the use of TVA ammonium nitrate, for example, in fertilizer mixtures contributing anything in this direction. Actually, there is no reason why such experiments cannot be conducted on a laboratory scale and the results made available to all agricultural interests."

Labeling Model Aimed

—Continued from page 7

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Section meeting in New York last forthnight.

He said it is directed against those hazardous substances defined as toxic, irritating, sensitizing, corrosive, flammable, explosive or radioactive under customary or reasonably anticipated conditions of handling and use.

The law, as drafted by the AMA committee headed by Dr. Torald Solalman, of Cleveland, Ohio, would:

- Require the labeling of all chemical products containing hazardous substances which are not regulated.
- Require the same labeling standards to apply to chemicals for export as those for domestic consuumption, thereby obviating the common complaint that less-than-standard products are sold to foreign customers.
- Prohobit re-use of food and drug containers bearing their original labels.
- Require identification and warnings for strongly sensitizing chemicals which cause allergic or inflammatory reactions in living tissue on contact.

Carbide Coagulant Effective For Uranium Ore Slimes

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, is now marketing a new organic flocculating agent, "Polyox" coagulant.

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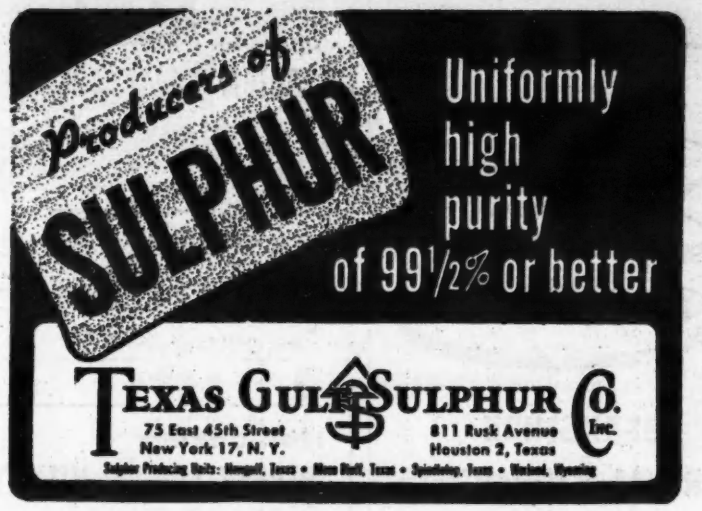
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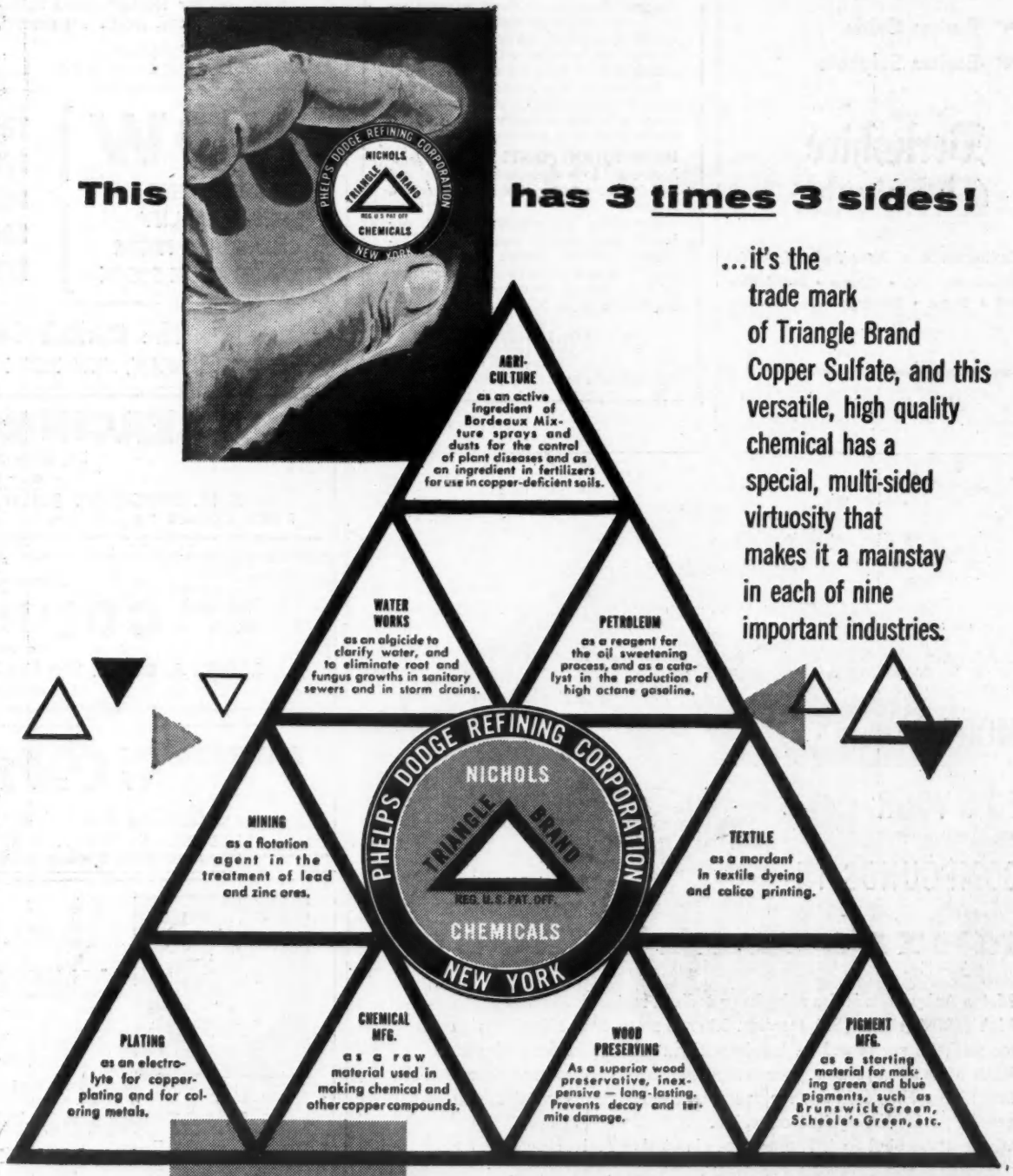
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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, organic chemicals division, New York —**William D. Grafton** has been named assistant to the sales manager for dyes. Formerly a sales representative in the dyes department, Mr. Grafton joined Cyanamid in 1944.

Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York—Three new appointments have been made to the staff. They are **Therese H. Friedman, Rose S. Lane** and **Sandra M. Nord.**

W. R. Grace & Co., New York—**J. Peter Grace,** president of W. R. Grace, has been named chairman of the 1958 campaign of the Greater New York Fund.

C. P. Hall Company, Chicago.—**George J. Piaskowsky** has been named sales representative for rubber chemicals in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Charles W. Selover** has been named manager of purchases for Hooker plants at Niagara Falls and North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York — **John F. Carey** has been named industry sales specialist for textiles in the division's Baltimore, Md., headquarters. Four other sales department promotions are: **James G. Johns,** district sales manager in Philadelphia, also to be assistant manager of field sales for the division; **Roy L. Smart** to become district sales manager in Charlotte, N. C.; **Ernest H. Millard** and **Edward T. Hanna** to be assistant sales managers in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively.

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J.—**James F. Cairns** has been named chief chemist of Nopco's textile fibers laboratory. Mr. Cairns previous post of sales representative in North Carolina has been filled by **William F. Dolan.**

Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Conn.—**R. Victor Harris** has been appointed general manager of the instrument division.

United States Potash Company, N. Y.—**Ben Mills Allen** has been appointed to the sales staff of the southeastern district.

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Obituaries

Russell H. Dunham

Russell H. Dunham, the first president and former chairman of the board and director of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died February 1 in that city.

Mr. Dunham retired as president of Hercules in 1939, remaining as chairman of the board until 1944. He remained a director of the company until 1956.

Mr. Dunham took office as the first president of Hercules late in 1912 when the newly-organized company began to function. Prior to that he had worked successively for Bethlehem Steel Company and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Julien St. C. Chaqueneau, retired president of Chaqueneau, Inc., died in Acapulco, Mexico, on January 25. He was sixty years old.

Dr. V. A. Kalichevsky, internationally known petroleum authority, and co-developer of a cracking process for petroleum hydrocarbons, died February 4 in Beaumont, Tex. He was sixty-two years old. Dr. Kalichevsky, was a consultant with Magnolia Petroleum Company, Beaumont.

J. Franklin MacIndoe, a former lubricating engineer for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died January 31 in Philadelphia.

Hoffmann-La Roche Shifts

—Continued from page 4

elected financial vice-president. Mr. Brisbane joined Roche in 1943 as treasurer.

Paul J. Cardinal, vice-president of the vitamin division, has been elected vice-president in charge of industrial relations and assistant secretary. Mr. Cardinal joined with Roche in 1924 in medical promotion. In 1927, he founded the hospital sales department. He was co-director of pharmaceutical sales in 1933, the head of the bulk vitamin division in 1939 and vice-president in charge of the vitamin division in 1948.

Zeitz Named Treasurer

Oscar A. Zeitz has been promoted from assistant treasurer to treasurer. He had been assistant secretary and controller and in 1948 was named assistant treasurer.

Robert W. Smith has been promoted from sales manager of the vitamin division, to General manager of the vitamin division. Mr. Smith joined Roche in 1940. Prior to his association with the vitamin division, he served as a division sales manager for Hoffmann-La Roche. In 1956 he was named sales manager for the vitamin division.

James P. McKenna has been promoted from assistant controller to controller. Mr. McKenna joined Roche in 1943. W. D. Van Doren has been appointed secretary to the executive committee. Mr. Van Doren joined Roche in 1940.

Drug List is Compiled

—Continued from page 3

be changed to place a greater emphasis on having adequate inventories of end products rather than raw materials since these would be of greater importance for survival in a nuclear attack. The list issued last by ODM presumably covers the items to be stockpiled if the advisory committee's recommendations are followed.

Among the items listed by ODM under the heading of health and supplies, aside from the expected instruments and implements, were included the following:

Acetylsalicylic acid; atropine sulfate tablets and injections; synthetic plasma volume expanders; digitalis and derivatives; oxygen; surgical detergents; surgical lubricants; insulin; blood derivatives for shock therapy; surgical antiseptics; antibiotics; barbiturates; sulfa drugs; cardiac and respiratory stimulants.

Also, local anesthetics; intravenous solutions for replacement therapy; morphine and substitutes; general anesthetics; alcohol; tetanus antitoxin; smallpox vaccine; gas gangrene antitoxin; yellow fever vaccine; diphtheria antitoxin and vaccines; cholera vaccine; plague vaccine; rabies vaccine; anti-rabies serum; botulism anti-toxin, type A and B; tetanus and diphtheria toxoid; typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine; tetenus toxoid A. P.; typhus vaccine.

Also various disinfection chemicals and miscellaneous chemicals such as liquid chlorine, chlorinated lime, iodine tablets, diatomaceous earth and activated carbon.

Insect and rodent control materials listed were DDT emulsifiable concentrate for spraying and as a dust, malathion.

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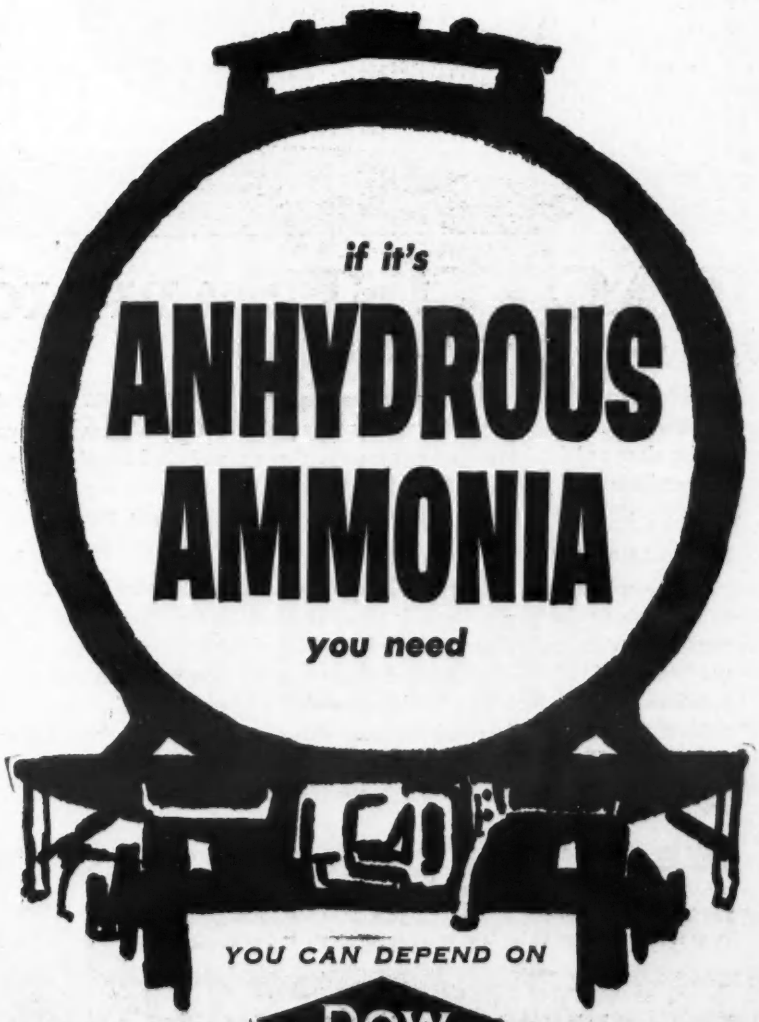

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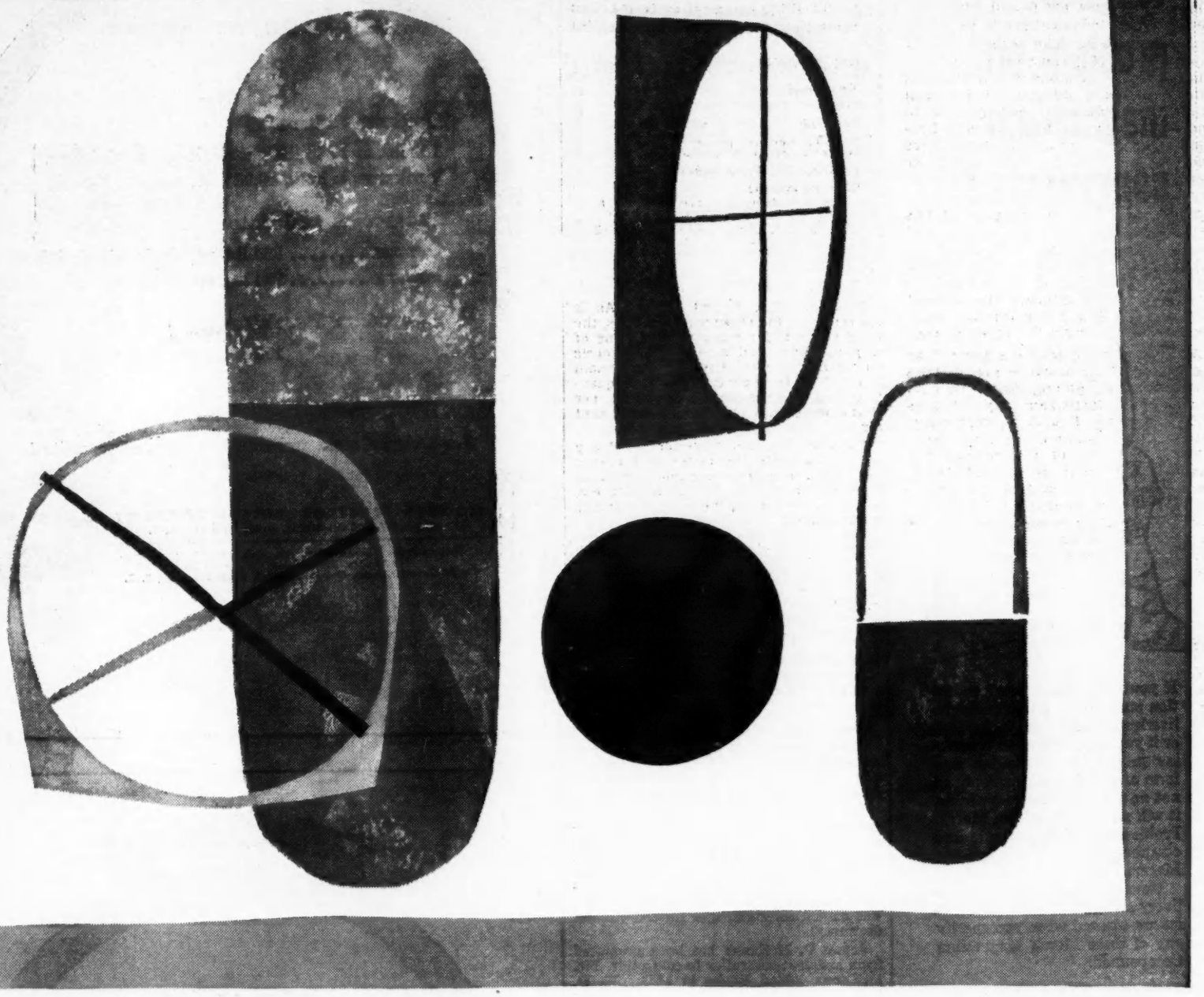

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Aliphatic Organics

Any news of import last week centered about price changes. Reductions occurred in both ethyl bromide and pentaerythritol. The former material was reduced three cents per pound across the board, establishing the tankcar posting at forty cents per pound. Major producers shaved 2½ cents off eastern prices for improved technical grade PE and at the same time cut mono-pentaerythritol prices by 1 cent. The revised carload price on PE is 29½ cents per pound. The similar listing for mono is now 31 cents. The west coast differential on both grades was reduced from two cents to one cent per pound. Reductions in less-than drum prices of acrylate monomers and methyl methacrylate monomer were also announced, effective February 1.

The market for pentaerythritol has grown progressively weaker in past months. Demand has been slow and supplies as a result became long. Trade sources expect that the downward revised prices will improve the market picture by putting PE in a better competitive position with the other polyols.

A reliable trade source reports that the future of 1,3-butylene glycol looks very promising. Among its varied outlets, he listed plasticizers, polyurethanes and polyesters. But it is, reportedly, catching on in many other industries.

The ethyl alcohol picture has not changed noticeably in recent weeks. Those in the business find inventories adequate and while demand from some established outlets is on the slack side at present, new end-use patterns, reportedly, are being developed. Among them, new type fuels figure prominently. It is believed that the accelerated missile program will bring increased demand for certain of these fuels and thus be a positive influence on the alcohol market.

Glycerine and molasses markets were unchanged. The price on imported glycerine was up ½ cent but as there were no transactions of note in this market last week, this was a nominal price.

Acrylic Monomers—A major producer has announced some reductions in the less-than-drum prices of acrylate monomers and methyl methacrylate monomer. New schedule became effective February 1. Tankcar, carload, and l.t.l. quotations remained unchanged.

Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate—Supply and demand-wise, the market is relatively well-balanced with buying interest centered about detergent outlets. Quotations are long established and not expected to change, sources said. The tankcar price stands at 18c. per pound, carload or truckload at 19c., and less truckloads at 20c. per pound. In each case, freight is allowed to destination in the United States.

1,3-Butylene Glycol—Sellers report that this is one material catching on in any number of industries, and they have high hopes for it generally. Among its varied outlets are listed plasticizers, polyurethanes, polyesters, and brake fluids.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ethyl bromide, 3c. per lb.
Pentaerythritol, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
130.99	131.06	131.06	131.10

For Current Prices See Page 9

Diethanolamine Lauryl Sulfate—As is the case with the other lauryl sulfates, the price schedule for this material is one of long standing. And according to reports from trade sources, it is likely to remain in effect for some time. For tankcar quantities, major producers quote a 25c. per pound price with carloads posted a cent higher.

Demand for this material is steady though moderate the better part of the year from principal consumers such as detergent and shampoo manufacturers, and this accounts for the relative stability of the market.

Ethyl Acetate—Though demand from the lacquer industry was reported as moderate and steady, buying interest generally was rather lax. Supplies were termed better than adequate to take care of all present and future requirements. Prices remained unchanged.

Ethyl Alcohol—Trade sources report inventories are adequate in face of diminishing demand for alcohol for antifreeze, brake fluids, and for solvent purposes—this last due to a large extent to the decline in auto production. However, new end uses are opening up for alcohol, according to the trade, and when these are fully developed they should compensate for the lack of buying interest from other more established outlets.

Alcohol is finding its way into many new types of fuel—among them, missile fuels. And a reliable source thinks that alcohol will definitely be among those chemicals favorably affected by the government's accelerated missile program.

Ethyl Bromide—Effective February 5, a major producer reduced ethyl bromide 3c. per pound across the board. This brought the tankcar price to 40c. per pound, with an order of three 500-pound drums necessary to obtain the carload price. The new price schedule lines up as follows: 500-pound drum mixed carload or truckload, 43c.; straight carload, 43c.; less carload, 45c.; 120-pound drum l.c.l., 47c.; 60-pound drum l.c.l., 49c.; and less than standard package, 67c. per pound.

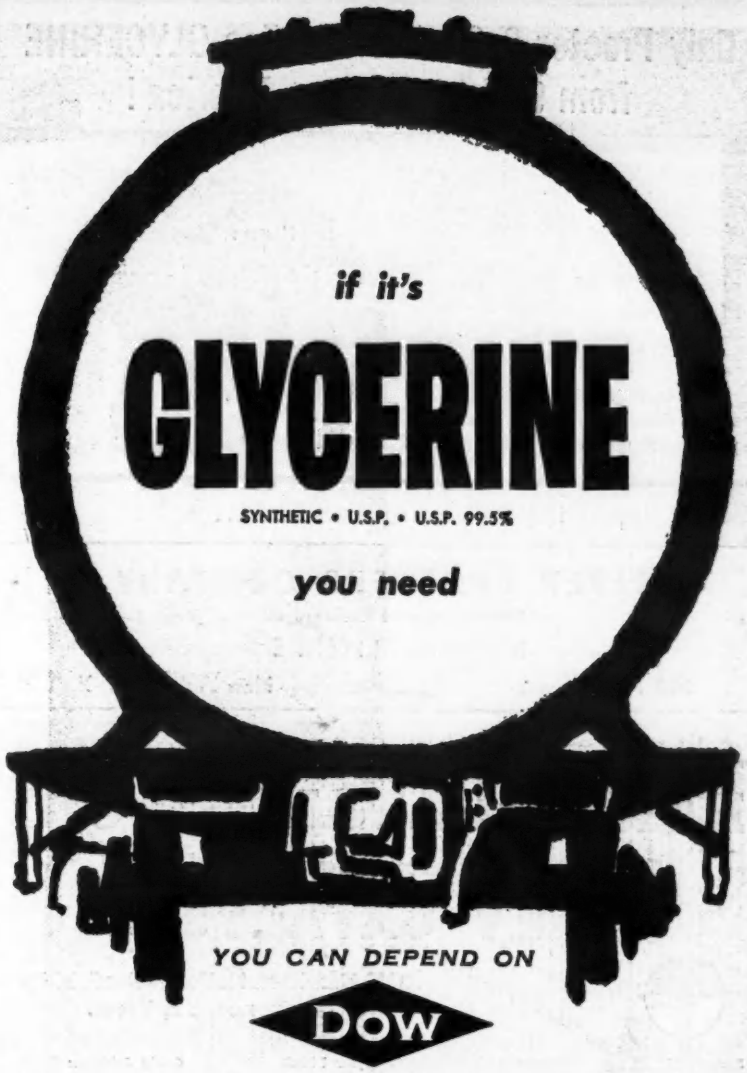
Ethyl bromide is used industrially as a refrigerant. As an ethylating agent, it is

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: November

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of November, 1957 and 1956, and cumulative totals through the first eleven calendar months of both years, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		November 1957	November 1956	First Eleven Months 1957	First Eleven Months 1956
EXPORTS					
Butyl acetate	lbs.	1,054,717	1,068,290	11,085,655	9,743,102
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	3,363,774	2,988,948	35,768,987	35,012,233
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	73,656	41,006	25,644,507	**
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	7,262,622	2,638,254	125,281,409	48,511,543
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	523,114	680,786	8,836,546	9,375,985
Methyl alcohol	gals.	393,823	464,386	4,305,786	**
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	775,221	736,030	8,382,810	8,342,400
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	1,682,677	557,395	10,631,248	5,064,884
IMPORTS					
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	1,513,170	210,000	6,032,790	7,530,060
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	798,960	727,225	6,931,185	3,831,280
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	98,580	107,001	6,588,823	8,035,820
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	0	0	10,560	61,700
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	0	0	54,650	194,900
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri)	lbs.	434,313	430,503	3,514,305	2,700,529
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	0	0	3,148,505	11,355,962
Formic acid	lbs.	129,539	124,430	1,477,176	1,020,843
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	2,680,247	1,368,648	30,330,282	19,696,112
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	17,919	87,963	441,503	376,786
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	5,808	0	36,870	4,590
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols	gals.	0	0	4,909	181,383
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	1,000	3,000	6,800
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	3,974,797	1,588,306	38,067,469	20,543,171
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	3,451,160	2,715,040	35,034,853	35,197,693
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	1,417,096	1,983,920	17,913,501	20,128,772

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.



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Aliphatic Organics

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Glycerine—Demand for natural refined glycerine particularly weak in December improved somewhat in January, trade sources report. Sales, however, are still far from robust. The price question is still in the speculative sphere. Drum prices have remained unchanged while bulk prices dropped one-quarter cent in January, putting the quote on 99 percent material at 27⅝c., that of 96 percent material at 26¾c.

Last week, there were no offerings of crude glycerine from abroad. Thus, the current price range of 14c. to 14½c. per pound is nominal.

Magnesium Lauryl Sulfate—The fact that the price of this material has remained the same since late 1956 is indication enough that the market has been stable over a relatively long period of time. Inquiry from a principal consumer, the detergents trade, remained steady last week and as neither much improvement nor any slow-up in demand is expected, trade sources see no price fluctuation in the offing. The tankcar price is 20c. per pound, carloads or truckloads, 21c., and less truckloads, 22c. per pound.

Molasses—Markets for blackstrap molasses have been steady with very little fluctuation in price during recent weeks, the Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA reported. While demand was slow in the Gulf and midwest areas, it was moderate elsewhere. And although prices were for the most part unchanged, trade sentiment was slightly on the bearish side.

Hawaiian cane blackstrap molasses production in 1957 amounted to 51,176,691 gallons. Shipments to the United States totaled 56,002,377 gallons, exceeding those of 1956 by 6.6 million gallons, and were the largest of record, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Pentaerythritol — Price reductions on both regular and mono-pentaerythritol were announced by major producers last week. Regular PE was reduced 2½c. per pound, establishing the new carload or truckload quote at 29½c. per pound.

Mono-pentaerythritol prices were cut 1c. per pound which brought the carload or truckload posting to 31c., and the l.c.l. to 32c. per pound. Di- and tri-pentaerythritol remained unchanged.

The differential between east and west coast prices, formerly 2c. per pound, is now 1c. for both regular and mono.

Demand for this material has grown progressively weaker in past months, permitting the build-up of excessive supplies. By reducing prices, it's expected that pentaerythritol will be in a better competitive position with other polyols.

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate—Steady demand from detergent manufacturers has kept supplies of this material at a moderate level, sources in the trade said. And since the market is stable, they believed that no price changes would be announced in the immediate future. Postings have remained intact since the end of 1956.

Sodium lauryl sulfate is quoted at 18c. per pound, tankcars or tanktrucks; at 19c. per pound in carload or truckload quantities, with less truckloads bringing an additional cent. Prices are f.o.b. Chicago with freight allowed to destination in the United States.

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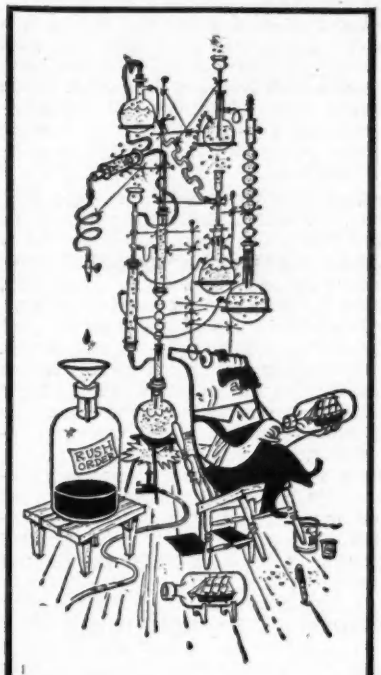

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Agricultural Chemicals

No significant pick-up in demand for the majority of agricultural chemicals was apparent last week. By and large, producers termed buying interest satisfactory and expected that the market picture would look less like a still-life by February's end. The majority of sources thought that both domestic and foreign markets for phosphate rock and superphosphate were in relatively good shape but in no sense booming. A minority opinion held that phosphate rock business was extremely good—proving it all depends on the individual's vantage point.

Most fertilizer materials are readily available. Ammonium sulfate is in tight supply but by no means scarce. There is, of course, virtually no ammonium sulfate for export. At present, ammonium nitrate is a trifle long but any overabundance of supply should be wiped out as the season progresses. Inquiry for urea has been well sustained over past weeks. An occasional rumor about a future price advance has been heard.

Chlorine sales have shot upward in recent weeks and the trade attributes the rise to the growing demand for a number of insecticides. According to one man in the business, chlorine orders from pesticide formulators are running far ahead of those of the corresponding period in 1956—some indication that the pesticide industry looks forward to a good season.

Currently, domestic demand for the majority of pesticides is awakening but still somewhat slow. Sales curves should start seasonal rises along about March.

Demand for parathion, the citrus growers' weapon against harmful pests, was traditionally subdued in November and December, and in contrast, sales so far this year represented a decided upturn in business to one market source.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
108.28	108.28	108.65	109.30

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—To date in 1958, buying interest has been rather subdued due partially to the heavy volume of trade in December, a producer mentioned, but barring adverse weather conditions demand should improve noticeably this month.

Ammonium Sulfate—Adequate material is available to meet present and projected domestic requirements, trade sources reported. Most producers are out of the export market entirely, however. Byproduct ammonium sulfate is in relatively short supply due to the low-level of steel production. As a result, synthetic producers are holding fast to their material for domestic buyers.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Industrial sales of anhydrous ammonia have been adversely affected by the general business slow-down and, consequently, supplies at present are relatively long. Demand from agricultural consumers is said to be satisfactory and trade sources anticipate livelier movement of material this month.

Animal Proteins—Business was largely routine last week, a trade source here reported. Cold weather continued to spur sales of animal proteins to the feed trade, while demand from fertilizer formulators though a little better than previously was still slight. Supplies of all of these materials were readily available. Price listings remained unchanged.

Dicalcium Phosphate—November production amounted to 14,463 short tons, compared with 15,430 in October and 13,096 tons in November, 1956, the Census bureau reported. Stocks at producing plants in November totaled 6,088 tons, closely approximating those held at October's end.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in November (690,490 short tons) decreased compared to the previous month's output, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Sales of quicklime for agricultural use amounted to 11,624 short tons, compared with 10,264 in October and 7,439 in the same month in 1956. Sales for the first eleven months of 1957 totaled 80,211, just under the 81,663 short tons of the corresponding period in 1956.

Hydrated lime sales in November were reported by the Mines bureau at 6,787 short tons, against 9,074 of October, and 5,085 of November, 1956. Cumulative total for the first eleven months of 1957 was 131,578 short tons, approximately 3,000 less than the comparable period in the preceding year.

Phosphate — Florida phosphate rock prices have been reduced ten cents across the board, retroactive to January 27. New schedule lists 66-68 percent material at $5.16 per long-ton; 70-72 percent at $6.21; and 76-77 percent at $8.21 per long-ton.

Quotations on Florida phosphate rock are determined by fuel oil and labor costs. And the ten cent cut in phosphate rock prices followed a twenty cent per barrel cut in the price of fuel oil.

Sources said last week that the overall export market was good while, domestically, demand was satisfactory but far from booming. Some observers, of course, saw a rosier market picture than others.

Urea—Demand for urea while setting no records has been sufficient to maintain a fairly well-balanced market, sources said. There has been some talk of boosting prices—not immediately but later in the season. Liberal supplies now on hand should be depleted as the fertilizer season progresses.

Pesticides

Aldrin—Sufficient material is available to meet seasonal demands, sources mentioned. Long established quotations are not expected to change. Current prices range from 90c. per pound for carload quantities, delivered, to $1.05 per pound for less carloads, same basis.

Endrin—The endrin listing—one of long standing—is $3.75 per pound on a delivered basis. Use of this material for foliage insect control, particularly on vegetables, has steadily increased in recent years.

Parathion—Material moved at snail's pace throughout November and December but trade sources saw a noticeable (in contrast) pick-up last month. However, it's not expected that demand will improve appreciably till the weather does. Parathion is principally used for pest control on deciduous fruits and vegetables. And Florida's citrus growers are among the principal users of this pesticide when the sun is shining brightly.

Prices currently in effect are $1.36 per pound, drums, carloads, freight allowed; and $1.41 for less carloads, same basis. In the west, quotations are 2c. per pound higher.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January-November, 1957. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent A.P.A. in short tons.

Grade	Production	Shipments	Percentage Change from 1956: Production	Percentage Change from 1956: Shipments
Normal and enriched	1,257,169	700,146	— 7	— 5
Concentrated	757,022	755,866	+ 9	+15
Other Phosphate fertilizers	203,200	204,283	+10	+19
Total	2,217,391	1,660,295	— 1	+ 6

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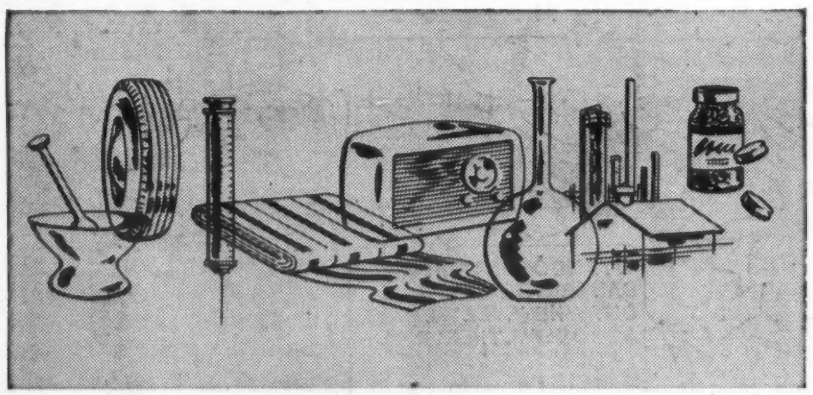

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Coal Chemicals

Prices in aromatic chemicals markets were steady last week and overall trading patterns remained unchanged. The majority of large volume items continued to move in a sluggish manner in concert with the slackened economic pace of business in general. Phenol and natural tar acids were without feature. Demand was only fair. Resin grade cresylic acids suffered from the listless action in phenolics and TCP grades continued to be largely a dead issue. Consumers kept a wary eye on inventories. There was increasing speculation as to how long consumers could continue to live on inventories. Some felt the upturn might be forthcoming sooner than has been indicated. Others were of the opinion that trading would remain in a minor key until late in the year.

Inventories of light oils continued to hurt cokeoven operators, but it was accounted nothing new. No further price changes were in order. Consumer buying continued in a cautious vein with inventory liquidation uppermost in the minds of purchasing agents, it was said. Steel production was maintained at roughly half of capacity.

The market for phthalic anhydride improved somewhat on consumption but the increases came in areas where consumer inventories were at a bare minimum and from this standpoint, the renewed activity was not to be regarded as an indicator of overall market conditions. Alkyd resins and plasticizers continued to form the bulk of the market but were currently dull and featureless. New car sales have been anything but encouraging and alkyd resins and phthalic anhydride have suffered in consequence. Export price of phthalic was said to have firmed up considerably and at the new levels, sources felt there would be a strictly limited amount offered in the future for export.

Since the first of the year, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce has refused applications for licenses for export of phthalic anhydride direct to Russia. It was reported that licenses were issued in the third quarter of 1957 to a value of $194,000 while a "modest amount" was licensed for export to Czechoslovakia during the fourth quarter.

Talk of the week on naphthalene was of the fire which broke out aboard a lighter unloading a shipment of Polish naphthalene here. The lighter was said to contain about 60 tons of a 198-ton naphthalene shipment. A sister ship of like tonnage across the pier reportedly contained a full cargo of Russian material. Census bureau reports indicate that naphthalene imports from all sources in November ran to 6,400 tons.

A major producer posted new schedules for a number of dye items. The majority of changes involved reductions and ran in a general range of 2 cents to 10 cents per pound.

American Iron and Steel Institute reported that steel production in the week ended February 2 amounted to 54.1 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production for the week ended February 9 was 1,454,000 tons while output for the previous week was 1,459,000 tons Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,515,000 net tons and 2,485,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
118.13	118.13	118.13	118.31

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Steel production continued to bump along at a little more than half of operating capacity. Sources reported difficulty with surplus stocks overhanging the market despite cutbacks in coking operations. It was felt that consumer buying would continue in a cautious vein with inventory liquidation a prime factor. Price held at 36c. per gallon at major domestic shipping points.

Sales of benzene during November amounted to 12,102,991 gallons as against 12,702,870 in the previous month and 15,071,200 in the comparable month during 1956. Sales in the first eleven months of 1957 amounted to 147,638,799 gallons as compared to 153,010,800 in the like period during 1956.

Stocks of benzene, excluding motor grade in November were 9,501,869 gallons as against 8,936,498 in the previous month and 5,596,688 in November, 1956.

Naphthalene—Talk of the week was concerned with a fire which broke out on a lighter unloading a shipment of Polish naphthalene here. The lighter was estimated to contain roughly 585 bags of naphthalene or about 60 tons and was part of a 198-ton shipment. A sister ship was said to contain a full cargo of Russian material. Imports of crude naphthalene in the month of November alone ran to about 6,400 tons.

Xylene—Price listings of cokeoven operators were unchanged last week and sources contacted were of the opinion that there was no reason to expect further changes. The reductions of last month were said to have been the result of a sharp-shooting exercise which could not influence overall market distribution or sales volume.

Xylene sales in November amounted to 689,215 gallons as against 873,744 in the previous month and 888,500 in the comparable month one year ago. Sales in the first eleven months of 1957 were 9,397,613 gallons as compared to 9,408,400 in the like period of 1956.

End of month stocks of xylene amounted to 912,412 gallons at the close of November compared to 806,779 at the close of October and 742,310 at the close of November, 1956.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending February 9, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	575,115
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	24,488,798
Benzene	gals.	2,189,150
Coaltar	gals.	10,760,229
Creosote	gals.	417,422
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,902,509
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	8,348
Toluene	gals.	482,355
Xylene	gals.	139,140

Dyes

Black—Chrome Black T, listed in OPD prices current under color index number 203 was reduced 11c. per pound from $1.03 to 92c. per pound. Other black dying materials showing a price change in new price lists from a major supplier are: Black T Ex Conc, $1.72 per pound to $1.44; Diazo Black OBD, $1.18 to $1.08; Black RN Double Conc, $1.59 to $1.51; Diazo Black NSHS, $1.01 to 96c.; Oil Black B-3804, 83c. to $1.00 and Spirit Black RB, $2.95 to $3.54 per pound.

Blues—Price changes as of the first of the year were listed for the following materials by a major producer of dyes: Blue 6GFL, $2.00 per pound to $1.70; Blue G Conc Solution, 65c. to 59c.; Resin Fast Blue 6G Conc, $2.00 to $1.70; Turquoise GL, $2.87 to $2.35 per pound.

Reds—Naphthosol Fast Red GL Base was reduced from $1.59 per pound to $1.43 while Red GG Ex Conc was reduced from $1.21 to $1.20. Other changes made were: Red B Powder, $2.13 to $1.96; Scarlet R powder, $2.13 to $1.96; Red 6B powder, $1.94 to $1.79; Red R powder, $2.08 to $1.80; Scarlet R Double Solution, $1.00 to 92c.; Red B Double Solution, $1.00 to 92c.; Red G Double Solution, 90c. to 82c. per pound.

Also changed were: Red R Double Solution, 97c. to 84c. per pound; Red B 80% Paste, 28c. to 31c.; Red 2B Paste, 28c. to 31c.; Red MB Paste, 20c. to 24c.; and Naphthosol Fast Scarlet RC Base, $1.20 to $1.32 per pound. Orange 3RC Ex Conc moved from $1.35 to $1.62 per pound.

Yellows—New prices quoted for yellow dying materials since the first of the year

Coal Chemicals

include: Yellow G Double Solution, 84c. to 82c. per pound; Yellow 2GC Single Solution, 44c. to 43c.; Yellow G Powder, $1.98 to $1.95; Hansa Yellow Paste, 37c. to 41c.; Yellow M Paste, 20c. to 22c. per pound.

Naphthol SWF—A reduction of 10c. per pound was announced for this material listed in OPD prices current under color index number p-313. Price was reduced from $1.60 per pound to $1.50.

Intermediates

2,6, DBPC — Report from major suppliers indicated that conditions were essentially unchanged from previous report. Both technical and food and feed grade material were in ample supply for current trade needs. The feed market continued in the midst of a seasonal slump but sources expected a good pickup with the coming of warmer weather. It was pointed out that there is ordinarily less use of butylated hydroxytoluene for stabilizing fats in feeds during the winter months since farmers have no heat problem to cope with. Competition was heavy overall and trade sources were of the opinion that the scramble for business would be even more noticeable in the coming year. There was no indication of any price change in the offing in this market. Sources reported a nice volume of export business for BHT.

Phthalic Anhydride — The market improved somewhat on consumption. Sources said that the increase had come in areas where consumer inventories were down to a bare minimum and from this standpoint it was not to be considered an indication of overall activity. Trading patterns remained largely unchanged. Outlet to makers of alkyd resins and plasticizers continued to lag. New car sales have been disappointing and further cut-

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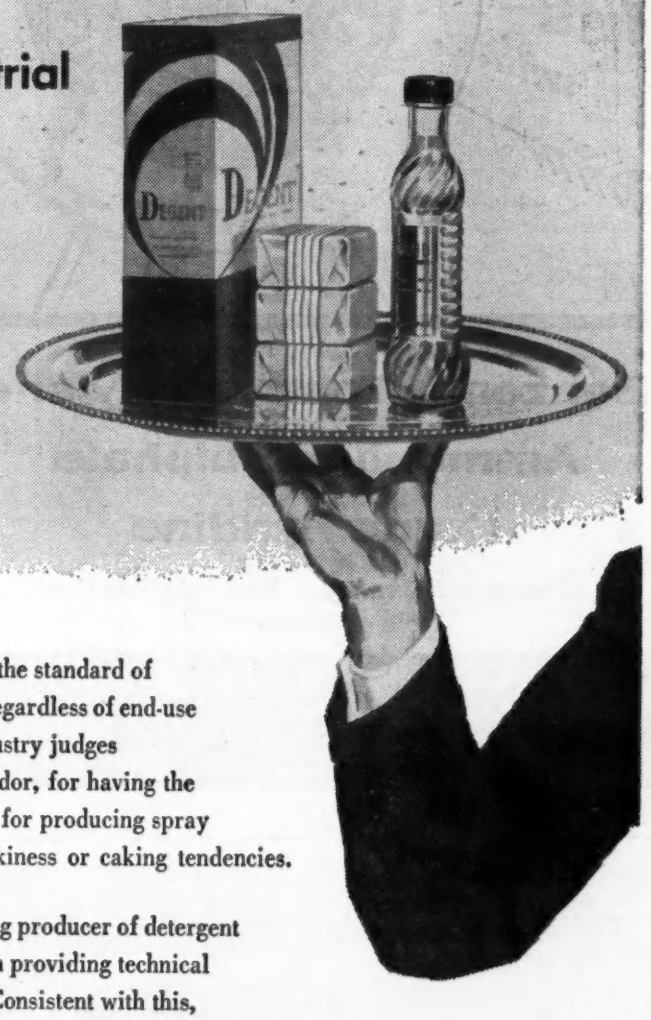

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Coal Chemicals

backs in production at Detroit gives cause for anything but an optimistic view at this time.

Some trade sources again pointed out though, that it has always been a case of "feast or famine" in this market. Total US phthalic capacity was estimated at 450 million pounds as against 330 million in 1955 and 165 million pounds in 1948. This indicates the healthy growth pattern in the market and although the largest single outlet for phthalic (alkyd resins) has fallen off in the past two years, other outlets such as vinyl plasticisers and polyester resins have taken up the slack to some extent.

Continued expansions in capacity and projected additions of phthalic output brighten the long range picture. Isophthalic acid was not accounted a genuine competitive threat as yet. Price on export material was said to have firmed up somewhat since the first of the year to about 17½c. per pound and at this level it was felt exports would be few. Since the first of the year, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce has refused application for licenses for direct export of phthalic anhydride to Russia. It was understood that other materials had come under study as well. Licenses for export of phthalic to Russia in the third quarter of last year were issued to a value of $194,000 the Bureau said, while a "modest amount" was licensed for shipment to Czechoslovakia in the fourth quarter.

Columbia Offers 6 Yr. PhD To Some Science Students

Columbia College, New York, will offer an accelerated course enabling qualified chemistry majors to acquire doctorates in six years. The new program will begin in September for about twenty-five freshmen who have demonstrated exceptional ability in science studies.

The students, to be admitted with advance standing in chemistry, will face stepped-up undergraduate credit requirements that will enable them to begin research for the doctorate in their senior year. Thus, they will achieve the PhD in four years of college study and two years of graduate work.

Dow Steps Into Epoxies

—Continued from page 5

ducting extensive research in other epoxy formulations.

Production of liquid epoxy resins is a natural step forward for Dow, according to company spokesmen, as Dow is a basic producer of the raw materials and intermediate chemicals used in their manufacture.

All three resins will be sold through Dow sales offices in major cities throughout the United States. Dow sales officials state that prices on the new products will be in line with those presently prevailing in the industry. The resins will be produced at the company's Freeport (Tex.) Division.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Vitamin makers reported that most materials moved in good volume during the first month of the year. Price stability was being maintained and there appeared to be no price changes in sight for these markets. Imports of ascorbic acid and thiamin continue to come into the country, but domestic trade reports from major suppliers indicated that the foreign shipments were being readily absorbed. A good world demand continues in evidence for ascorbic acid. Sources felt that the trend of recent years to standardization of soft drink and vegetable and fruit juices with Vitamin C was increasing in scope. The effect of a change in vitamin A conversion factor in USP XV, effective April 1, 1958, will be to put about four percent more Vitamin A into USP and unofficial food products. It was said that some major producers had been using the new factor in past months and inventories have already been adjusted so that consumers are receiving the benefits of the change.

Strychnine of good quality remained in critical supply. Volume is small but current offerings are inadequate for trade requirements. Brucine was in very tight supply with no immediate relief in sight. Price on the latter was at market showing a tendency to rise without formal announcement.

Price of essential amino acids remained unchanged after the downward trend of feed grade methionine during late 1957. A basic producer in the food field announced upcoming production of arginine and derivatives for sale to pharmaceutical houses. It has also been reported that interest in this quarter has centered around lysine.

Quotations on monosodium glutamate remained unchanged. Some sources felt that trading at the current level was unattractive to a good many producers. It was felt that price could advance very easily. On the other hand, competitive pressures in the industry showed no sign of lessening and on that basis a price advance was extremely unlikely. Price has moved from $1.23 per pound to the current $1.07 in a little over a year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
63.20	63.20	63.21	65.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acetanilide—Tariff commission reports indicate that production of USP and technical material during the month of November amounted to 212,750 pounds as against the 161,400 pounds turned out in the previous month. USP material remained unchanged in price. Withdrawals were steady at a low level. Last price action in the market for technical material was the 2c. per pound across the board advance instituted at the beginning of the year by major producers.

Acetophenetidin — Material continued on the free side of balance, according to the majority of trade reports. Price was unchanged at previously reported levels.

Amino Acids — Essential amino acids continue to come under intense study in the industry. A major supplier in the food field announced upcoming bulk production of arginine and derivatives for sale to pharmaceutical houses. Interest has also been shown in this quarter in commercial production of lysine.

Ascorbic Acid—Major producers were working at full capacity. Good demand has been maintained in this country as well as in export markets. Imports continued to flow into the country, but domestic sources reported they were readily absorbed. The trend toward standardization of Vitamin C content by makers of soft drinks, vegetable juices and other beverages was said to be continuing on the increase. It was felt that the movement was a logical outgrowth of nutritional studies in recent years which have indicated the important part vitamins can play in maintaining proper health and vigor in the human system.

Aspirin—Conditions were little changed from report of two weeks ago. Bulk suppliers reported having good advance orders on hand for aspirin. Supply was balanced nicely with demand in contrast to the situation of late last year when stocks were very tight. Price was steady and unchanged.

Chloramine T—Trade sources indicated that stocks were entirely adequate for current modest requirements of the trade. Use of this item as a cleaning agent in the dairy industry has been on the downgrade, according to reports from domestic sources. Price schedules were unchanged from previous report.

Guar Gum—A major producer quoted food grade material in carload lots at 38c. per pound while 5000-pound lots and over listed at 39c. and 1000-pound lots up to 5000 pounds were 40c. per pound. Stocks were adequate and moving to consumer channels at a routine pace.

Monosodium Glutamate—Major producers continued to quote this material at $1.07 per pound. Price has held firm since the 5c. per pound reduction of late November. Some trade sources have indicated that current price was "about as low as it could go." Stocks were entirely adequate. Competition between domestic makers was keen for the substantial volume of business available in this market. A major producer of monosodium glutamate from sugar beets recently announced a new synthetic process for manufacture of MSG.

Saccharin—USP granular soluble material in 1000-pound lots listed at $1.60 per pound while smaller lots were $1.70 to $1.80 per pound. Price on USP powder soluble or insoluble in 1000-pound quantities was $1.65 per pound and less lots were $1.75 to $1.95. Withdrawals were steady and trading continued in a routine fashion. Imports in November amounted to 4,000 pounds as against 12,000 in the month previous.

Strychnine — Material of good quality remained in tight supply. Volume was small but stocks continue to be inadequate to care for the demand in the trade.

Pyridoxine—Price was steady and unchanged from previously reported levels. Last price action in this market was the 5c per gram reduction of last November. Trade sources said there had been some studies on the use of pyridoxine in the treatment of hardening of the arteries. It was pointed out that there has been intensified study in this area from a number of angles in recent years. Clinical evidence

Drug and Fine Chemicals Output: November

The following statistics relating to production of selected drugs, vitamins and fine chemicals, are compiled by the Tariff Commission. Production figures are given for November of the current year as well as for the comparable month one year ago. Where possible, aggregate figures for the two years are given. Figures relate to bulk material only.

		November 1957	*November* 1956	*First Eleven Months* 1957	*First Eleven Months* 1956
Acetylsalicylic Acid	lbs.	1,774,196	1,530,000	15,847,344	15,685,041
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	22,952,701	19,601,753	213,683,745	203,262,156
Penicillin salts	million units	44,811,324	32,473,157	520,654,801	416,368,570
Streptomycin	gms.	7,904,188	5,331,454	89,937,907	68,268,847
Sulfonamides	lbs.	333,346	252,613	3,329,722	2,842,512
Ascorbic Acid and Salts	lbs.	301,025	249,493	2,824,326	2,729,495
Niacin and Amide	lbs.	166,434	220,575	2,318,910	2,154,223
Thiamin and Derivatives	lbs.	25,970	26,990	268,813	217,663

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

as to the worth of pyridoxine in human nutrition and therapy has brought about a steady rise in production as more products have come into the market using it and dosage levels of established products have been increased.

Tartrates — Trade sources reported prices unchanged from those levels which have been established in the trade for many months. Trading continued to be routine. Tartaric acid imports during the month of November amounted to 71,208 pounds as compared to 150,350 pounds in the previous month.

Thiamin—Production was being maintained at a high level in order to fill heavy demands on major producers. Imports were still coming into the country, but domestic sources felt they were readily absorbed into the market. Price of thiamin mononitrate and hydrochloride was steady and unchanged from previously reported levels.

Vitamin A—Price was firm and unchanged. Trade sources indicated that several major suppliers had been using the new Vitamin A conversion factor in their assay procedures for some months and that inventories had been adjusted so that consumers were receiving the benefits.

The revision in Vitamin A assay was to be effective in USP XV on April 1, 1958. It was pointed out that about 4% more Vitamin A would be obtained in USP and unofficial food products as a result of the change. Commercial dealings in bulk Vitamin A will probably be simplified to some extent. It was pointed out that using the old Morton-Stubbs correction factor there had always been some disagreement among chemists as to what the factor actually was. With added knowledge of Vitamin A and more accurate spectrophotometric equipment, more accurate and readily reproducible results have been attained, it was said.

Botanicals

Crude drug dealers reported business activity in domestic volume items had held up to expectation during the first month of the year. Export demand was said to be good. Most dealers reported that the price of goldenseal root was being maintained. There were some reductions in the country last fall, but no changes in the market in recent weeks. Withdrawals of senega root

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were routine. The market was quiet. Lady's slipper root continued in tight supply as has been the case for many months. Volume remained small and the few buyers were inactive in the face of high price levels and depleted stocks.

Prices in imported crude drug markets were well held. Papain and Ipecac root were in very tight supply. Prices on the former are at market and quality material is extremely scarce. Lycopodium was likewise in tight supply. Activity in this market was limited by depletion of stocks and the gradual increase in prices during the past year.

Goldenseal Root—Dealers quoted prices ranging from $4 to $4.10. There was some feeling in the trade that goldenseal was easier due to sluggish export demand. The majority of sources however felt that prices had been well maintained. Price in the country weakened a little last fall but there had been no recent changes, it was said. Inquiries were felt to have held up well on this item. Stocks were adequate for trade requirements.

Lady's Slipper Root—Material remains very tight as price was nominal at $4.50 per pound. Volume remains small. Buyers were inactive in the face of continued high price levels and depletion of stocks.

Papain—Prices were at market. Consumer activity was limited by high price levels and extreme scarcity of quality material.

Psyllium Seed—Black continued to list at 28c. to 30c. per pound while blonde was 18c. per pound and husks were quoted at 40c. Market was quiet, trading routine.

Senega root—The market was quiet. Quotations previously reported were well held according to report of dealers here last week. Price ranged from $2.65 to $2.70 per pound. Supplies were adequate for the modest calls currently being made.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange Honors Former Presidents

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange last week honored the organization's past presidents at a dinner marking the group's ninety-seventh year.

Past presidents who were honored at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel were C. Mahlon Kline, chairman of the board, Smith Kline & French Laboratories: Herbert R. McIlvaine, formerly president of McIlvaine Bros; Harrison S. Hires, president of Charles E. Hires Co.; J. Mahlon Buck, president of Smith Kline & French, Inc.; R. G. Anderson, formerly branch manager of the chemical division, Merck & Co.; J. Mervin Rosenberger, formerly senior vice-president of Smith Kline & French, Inc., and present secretary of the Drug Exchange; E. F. Schafer, general branch manager of Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

Also, Malcolm Cox, president of Summers Laboratories; Paul S. Pittenger, formerly vice-president of Sharp & Dohme; A. B. Collins, formerly president of National Drug Company; Walter P. Miller, jr., president of Walter P. Miller Company, and Richard L. Durst, president of S. F. Durst & Co.

Cellulose Plastics Healthy

—*Continued from page 3*

older, tested materials fail to retain a place in the market.

During the last four years, he points out, output of cellulosics have risen from 76.6 million pounds in 1954 to 95.3 million pounds last year. He goes on to say:

"We recently have seen cellulosics move into the sign field, for instance, where there is an enormous potential market for advertising signs that can be illuminated from the rear for long-distance legibility.

"Butyrate particularly offers a unique combination of weatherability plus high surface gloss and an unlimited range of attractive colors that makes it superior for such uses.

"Again in the last two years, cellulosics have had a tremendous sales boost from the adoption of plastic heels instead of wood on ladies' shoes, because of their superior strength.

"In the automotive field, this same combination of features has made butyrate the material of choice whenever function must be combined with beauty. For example, the new automatic transmission controls have butyrate push buttons.

"It will be of interest to know that butyrate makes its appearance this year in automotive tail-light stop and directional signal light lenses. Cellulose acetate butyrate has been chosen for its clarity, brilliance, toughness and resistance to high octane gasoline."

Color telephones are another growing and continuing application for cellulosics, Mr. Palmer adds, and tool handles, appliance housings and writing instruments are among the myriad uses to which these plastics are put.

Calkin & Bayley Elects V.P.

Calkin & Bayley, Inc., New York industrial consulting firm, has elected Carl Magnus vice-president in charge of its pulp and paper mill operations. John L. Parsons, who has been associated with Calkin & Bayley since its inception, has been made vice-president in charge of pulp and paper research and development.

CIBS Meets Feb. 13

The Cosmetic Industry Buyers and Suppliers Association will hold its monthly luncheon meeting February 13 at Toots Shor's, New York. Franz Pick, the guest speaker, will talk on "U. S. Economy."

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Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide N.F. X. A white powder, very pure, complies with all the requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, noncorrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes. Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

1, 3-Dibromo-5, 5-dimethylhydantoin. $C_5H_6Br_2O_2N_2$. A bromine carrier and oxidizing agent. Useful in synthesis for side chain bromination and bromination of allylic carbon atoms. A fine stable powder with a minimum active bromine content of 54%.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively nontoxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ - Diethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(C_2H_5)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEPC). A light tan to white crystalline hygroscopic solid. Used in pharmaceutical manufacture, especially for introduction of the diethylaminopropyl radical.

γ - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates. 48% acid and other strengths.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anticaking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF X grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., nonflammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 2 degrees C. boiling range; specific gravity 1.495.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, N.F. X. Pure, white granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all N.F. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithograhy. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XV. Pure, white crystaline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Tetrabromophthalic Anhydride. $C_8Br_4O_3$. High molecular weight phthalic anhydride having a bromine content of 66%. Will undergo most of the reactions of phthalic anhydride. Pale yellow crystalline compound melting point minimum 265°C.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

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ALUMINUM SULFATE—200 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
p-AMINOPHENOL—110 cks, Rhodia Inc, Marseille
AMINOPYRINE—10 dms, Progressive Color & Chemical Co, Hamburg
p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—16 dms, American Roland Corp, Genoa
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—1 dm, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—3 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Port Au Prince
5 dms, Olfactors Inc, Miragoane
3 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane
ANILINE DYES—64 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
14 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
66 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
7 bbls, United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc, Puerto Cabello
10 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
90 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—200 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Guayaquil
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Guayaquil
202 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Callao
ANTIMONY OXIDE—280 bgs, D Hauser, Hamburg
ARGOLS—281 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
BEESWAX—30 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
41 bls, Rotterdam
BERGAMOT OIL—24 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
BLANC FIXE—500 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—8 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
5 dms, Van Amerigen Haebler, Iquitos
BONEMEAL—992 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Alexandria
2,204 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
5,507 bgs, Swiss Credit Bank, Alexandria
1,103 bgs, Bank of Southwest, Alexandria
BRONZE POWDER—2 dms, Gold Leaf & Metallic Powders, Hamburg
20 dms, J E Bernard, Bremen
11 cs, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
CALCIUM BORATE—1 bg, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1 cs, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Hong Kong
6 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Kobe
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
CAMPHOR POWDER—20 dms, Progressive Color & Chemical Co, Hamburg
CANDELILLA WAX—186 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—187 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
75 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tutoia
250 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tutoia
375 bgs, F Henjes, Tutoia
626 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tutoia
56 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
88 bgs, Tutoia
49 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Bahia
CASEIN—69 bgs, Wipp Foods, Copenhagen
8,000 bgs, Melbourne
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CASSIA—40 bls, J W Phyfe, Rotterdam
174 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
637 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
167 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
101 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
162 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
157 bls, Vande Vries Trading Co, Rotterdam
5,430 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—14,843 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
3,333 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
4,235 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
300 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
622 tons, Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,493 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CLAY—800 bgs, Cement Import Co, Bremen
COALTAR DYES—31 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
40 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
20 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
103 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—307 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
370 tons, Manila
COCONUT OIL, HYDROGENATED—45 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
COD LIVERS—118 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Halifax
COD LIVER OIL—10 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen
20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
COD OIL—40 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, St Johns
150 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
25 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
100 dms, Brown Bros, Bremen
COPAL GUM—124 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
140 bkts, Rotterdam
COPPER CYANIDE—67 dms, Leading Export Service, Antwerp
126 dms, D Hauser, Hamburg
CORN STARCH—448 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—500 bgs, Bank of N Y, Leghorn
CRESYLIC ACID—221 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
CUBE POWDER—76 bgs, Foreign, Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUBE ROOT—467 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—36 bgs, Tumaco
CUPROUS OXIDE—46 dms, Hamburg
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
33 cs, Takoradi
225 cs, Venice
100 cs, Yokohama
DAMMAR GUM—50 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
20 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
32 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
DEXTRIN—1,036 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Beacon Freight Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, S S Stafford Inc, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Rotterdam
DICHLOROETHYLENE—1 cn, Naugatuck Chemical Co, Bremen
ESPARTO WAX—16 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, London
EUCALYPTUS OIL—11 dms, Seville
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
7 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—98,774 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
90,847 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
105,306 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
152,219 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
108,777 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
284,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
209,764 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
100,558 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
107,729 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
423,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
219,171 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
109,291 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
99,977 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—6 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Brisbane
GAMMA ACID—22 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
GELATIN—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
90 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
331 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B Young & Co, London
GERANIUM OIL—10 dms, J Manheimer, Algiers
GLUE—1,000 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—24 bdls, Frenville & Co, Antwerp
533 bdls, A Jacobshagen Co, Antwerp
1,000 bdls, H Elkan & Co, Antwerp
1,500 bdls, H Elkan & Co, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—2,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,896 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HENNA LEAVES—33 bls, Meer Corp, Bombay
IODINE, CRUDE—50 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bls, Barranquilla
IRON OXIDE—466 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
IRON OXIDE, SYNTHETIC—10 bgs, Mundus Chemical Corp, Hamburg
LACTOSE—10 dms, Empire Trust Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Rotterdam
25 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
LEMON OIL—200 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—663 bgs, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—250 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
25 bbls, J Einstein Co, Genoa
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
1,364 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
402 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Portimao
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Portimao
100 bgs, Portimao
MACE—20 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
28 cs, P H Petry, Singapore
6 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
16 cs, Singapore
MALONIC ACID—2 dms, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
MANGROVE BARK—460 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
MARJORAM LEAVES—82 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Marseille
MENTHOL—10 cs, Imco Trading Co, Kobe
80 cs, I R Boody & Co, Kobe
5 cs, Halford Lewis Ltd, Kobe
MERCURY—25 flks, Leo Berberich, Vera Cruz
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
NAPHTHALENE—4,144 bgs, J W Byrnes & Co, Gdynia
a-NAPHTHOL—31 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—210 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
280 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—102 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Piraeus
105 dms, Hanover Bank, Algiers
105 dms, A Corrao Corp, Valparaiso
50 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
162 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
PALM OIL—417 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—225 tons, Best Foods Inc, Rotterdam
314 tons, Durkee Foods Co, Matadi
340 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—9 cs, Matadi
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Bankers Trust Co., Rijeka
650 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
100 bgs, Hilpart Trading Co, Hamburg
2,250 bgs, Hamburg
450 bgs, Alicante
400 bgs, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—30 dms, J Manheimer, Penang
PEARL ESSENCE—1 cs, B Q Hopkins, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—2,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
500 bls, American Express Co, Bremen
500 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
450 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PENNYROYAL OIL—2 dms, George Uhe Co, Malaga
PEPPER, BLACK—154 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Tandjong Priok
635 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Tandjong Priok
736 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
140 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
1,400 bgs, Singapore
80 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
35 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
210 bgs, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,431 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
171,514 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—2,500 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Leghorn
POLLACKLIVER OIL—55 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
156 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—40 bgs, Judson Sheldon Division, Kobe
100 bgs, Bedos & Co, Kobe
1,320 bgs, Judson Sheldon Division, Yokohama
560 bgs, Western Tarpaulin & Textiles Ltd, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—40 dms, Sun Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—245 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRIDINE—23 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,100 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,792 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
662 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Glasgow
QUINCE SEED—104 bgs, J Kooby, Khorramshahr
QUINIDINE—3 cs, Hamburg
RAFAELITE—173 kgs, C A Redden, Liverpool
RUTIN—37 dms, Irving Trust Co, Sydney
12 bgs, Karl B Rosen & Co, Sydney
SABADILLA SEED—200 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, La Guaria
SACCHARIN—30 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Rijeka
SKIPJACK LIVER OIL—20 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
R SALT—43 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SHELLAC—37 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
287 bgs, A Levine, Hamburg
60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SILVER NITRATE—75 cs, Scientific Design Co, Hamburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—5 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
SODIUM PERBORATE—300 bgs, Bremen
331 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
3,334 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Yokohama
SPERM OIL—284 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Paita
STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
TALC—4,480 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Bangkok
4,480 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kohsichang
360 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
6,648 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,620 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—113 dms, Rotterdam
TERPIN HYDRATE—6 dms, Rotterdam
THYROID POWDER—1 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
TRAGACANTH GUM—135 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
383 bgs, Khorramshahr
TUNG OIL—223 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Santos
VANILLA BEANS—40 cs, Marseille
VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Fleuroma Inc, Port Au Prince
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
53 dms, Bopp Whittam Corp, Genoa
ZINC CHLORIDE—21 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZINC SULFIDE—1,200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
3,966 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR—30 dms, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—400 bgs, Associated Metals & Minerals Corp, Genoa
ALUMINUM SULFATE—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—399 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
ANTIMONY OXIDE—800 bgs, National Lead Co, London
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—167 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Saigon
CINNAMON QUILLS—70 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
30 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
65 bls, Hismoco American Co, Colombo
COPRA—1,500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
COPRA CAKE—12,040 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONE—70 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Yokohama
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—45 bbls, American Chemical & Pigment Co, Genoa
LIVER EXTRACT—25 cs, Sheldon Lab, Genoa
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
MACE—22 cs, Singapore
MOLASSES—1,163 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PEPPER, RED—350 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
200 bgs, Gonzales & Blanco, Yokohama
100 bgs, Cal Compact Foods, Yokohama
160 bgs, Tokyo Food Products, Yokohama
100 bgs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—526 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
425 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
666 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—50 bgs, B C Ireland, San Juan del Sur
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,196 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,680 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
1,344 bgs, Brown Bros, Bangkok
1,608 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
2,210 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
550 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
THYME—116 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—8 bgs, L H Butcher & Co, Nagoya
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, Genoa
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Melbourne
CHINA CLAY—6,055 tons, Fowey
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—410 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Hamburg
FUEL OIL—207,960 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
108,102 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Curacao
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,907 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
11,629 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
21,208 bgs, American Pigments Corp, Malaga
NAPHTHA—132,250 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Naples
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
500 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—750,091 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
402,283 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
154,752 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
134,166 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
118,267 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
124,118 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
143,789 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
145,418 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
142,929 bbls, The Texas Co, Amuay Bay
RUTILE SAND—12,170 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Melbourne
9,840 bgs, Melbourne
6,000 bgs, Sydney
SODIUM CASEINATE—20 bgs, Hobson Co, Aarhus
SULFUR—926 tons, Penna Salt Co, Coalzcoalcos
TAPIOCA FLOUR—600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
UREA—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
VANILLA BEANS—81 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
50 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tandjong Priok
ZIRCON SAND—2,014 bgs, Derby & Co, Melbourne
1,998 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Melbourne

San Francisco

BEEF EXTRACT—40 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
COPRA—297 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
443 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
392 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaquete
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan de Oro
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Davao
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Davao
787 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Tacloban
1,000 tons, Tacloban
500 tons, Cebu
500 tons, Ozamis
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
3,200 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
FUEL OIL—63,000 bbls, Time Oil Co, Aruba
NUTMEG—35 bgs, California Commodities, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—228,450 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
42,206 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
813 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
3,420 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
550 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
1,000 bgs, Singapore
1,000 bgs, Bangkok

Pennsalt Entering Phase

—*Continued from page 3*

during the past year, was substantially expanded at Portland, Ore.

Plans are also being made to build another larger unit at a yet unannounced location in the south.

Concurrent with this announcement, Pennsalt pointed out that it has recently perfected a larger improved electrolytic cell for the production of elemental fluorine. Important in the development of more powerful high energy fuels of all types, elemental fluorine is recognized as having the highest energy potential of any known element.

D&O Unit is Renamed Dry Materials Division

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has changed the name of its Hawthorne, N. J., plant to dry materials division. It was previously called the dry solubles division.

The Hawthorne plant has recently been enlarged to include the processing of the company's spray-dried flavors, seasonings and perfumes as well as the manuufacture of dry soluble flavors and seasoning to which it had been previously devoted.

Corn Products Appoints

Corn Products Refining Company, New York, has named Michael D. Mullin director of bulk product sales. He succeeds Edward W. Schmitt who retired after forty-six years with Corn Products. Thomas A. Bruce has been named assistant to the company's general sales manager, succeeding Mr. Mullin in his previous post.

Salk Vaccine Requirements For Export Are Eased

Poliomyelitis (Salk) vaccine now may be exported from the United States for resale through normal commercial channels. Previously the vaccine was under the 5-million-cc. export quota established for the first quarter by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

As a result of today's relaxation, applications to export the vaccine for immunizations programs need no longer be supported by a statement from the ministry of public health in the country of destination.

APMA Unit Opens

—Continued from page 7

"Maintenance of Pharmaceutical Equipment," W. G. Meier.

February 11, Export Section:

"The Future from the Standpoint of the Physician in Foreign Lands," Dr. Austin Smith; "Market Surveys Abroad," Cameron R. Patterson; "Unification of Latin American Registrations," Dr. Sebastian Rodriguez; "Financial Aspects of Exporting, Manufacturing and Licensing Abroad," A. M. Strong; "Managing Company—Paid Personnel Living Abroad," Richard W. Jeeves.

February 12, Marketing Section:

"How Can the Pharmaceutical Industry Better Serve Its Biggest Customer?" Dr. George Archambault, Lt. Col. W. L. Austin and Vernon Trygstad; "Dynamics of Sales Management Development," Thomas R. Bossart, jr., and Edgar G. Williams; "What Kind of Executive Are You?" William S. Sadler, jr.; "Even Advertising Must Be Sold," Charles Downs, M. M. Dalbey, John Gallaway and Walter L. Griffith; "Preparing Your Group for Tomorrow's Challenge," W. H. Gove.

This is the program for the western section meeting:

February 17, Scientific and Medical Session:

"Unidentified Nutritional Factors and Resistance to Stress," Dr. Benjamin H. Ershoff; "Relationship Between Epilepsy, Behavior and Learning," Dr. Leon Oettinger; "How to Discover Drugs for Which There Is No Known Disease," Dr. Cortez F. Enloe; "The Outlook for the Industry," Francis C. Brown; "The Use of Drugs in Alcoholism," Dr. Keith S. Ditman.

February 17, Production Session:

"Housekeeping in the Pharmaceutical Industry," H. M. Perkins; "Integrated Management," Harry Grossman.

February 18, Production Session:

"Work Sampling" in the Pharmaceutical Industry, Louis A. Selogie.

February 18, Marketing Session:

"Marketing Research in Pharmaceutical Product Development," J. L. de Cillis; "Do Your Redistribution Policies Please the, Doctor?" Homer Reid; "The Drug Industry from the Investor's Viewpoint,," R. Keith Michelsen; "Brazil, Land of the Future," Paul de Smandek; "The Designer's Place on the Marketing Team," Frank Gianninoto.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Textile chemicals moved in reasonably good volume. Demand for hydrogen peroxide continued good, not only from the textile and paper industries, but growing uses in chemical manufacturing operations, and more recently in rocket fuels. Trading in bichromates was hardly more than moderate. Sodium perborate and peroxide were steady. Tanning materials continued to show a distinct lag in buying interest. Sizing materials were traded largely on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Production of rayon and acetate during 1957 amounted to 1,139,400,000 pounds in 1957, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. This was a decline of 1 percent from the 1956 output of 1,147,900,000 pounds. Aggregate 1957 shipments of rayon and acetate by domestic producers amounted to 1,116,500,000 pounds, some 22,900,000 less than production, and producers stocks were increased accordingly.

Total United States production of man-made fibers in 1957 was at the record level of 1,764,600,000 pounds in 1957, an increase of 7½ percent over the 1956 figure, and 3 percent over the previous high record set in 1955 of 1,715,800,000 pounds.

Losses in rayon and acetate were much more than offset by gains in non-cellulostic fibers. Non-cellulostic fiber output increased some 29 percent in 1957 over 1956, and glass fibers were up some 13½ percent over 1956. World production of acetate and rayon in 1957 stood at 5,500,000,000 pounds, an increase of 3 percent over the 1956 levels.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
120.78	102.78	102.83	108.25

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Demand from pigment manufacturers and from tanning chemical operations continued on the moderate level last week. Production capacity was considerably more than ample to take care of all requirements. Buyers accordingly expected prompt shipment and tended to confine their orders to immediate needs. Price patterns in effect at the new year were expected to hold for the weeks immediately ahead.

Copper Quinolinoleate—This fungicide was quoted at $1.14 per pound in 400 pound drums, and mostly moved in drum quantities. Lots of 10,000 pounds or more were available at 5 cents per pound under the above figure. Textile usage of the material was still substantial, and found application via either solution form in organic solvent, or in emulsion form depending upon consumer desires and equipment.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Demand was generally considered good. Business volume in this item has increased steadily year after year. Price patterns in effect during the last quarter carried over into the new year unchanged, and there was no prospective price adjustment in the forseeable future.

In addition to substantial and well sustained large volume going into the paper and textile industries for bleaching purposes, there has been a continued growth of hydrogen peroxide usage in the chemical field, and more recently in rocket fuel programs. Meanwhile, the number of producers has increased to six.

Sodium Perborate—This item was steady at moderate volume. Prices were unchanged from the 19 cents per pound in carlot quantities which has long prevailed. Less than carlot quantities were listed at 21c. per pound. Supplies were adequate from two producers, and consumption patterns indicated that this was a steady, but not a growth chemical.

Sodium Peroxide—The supply and demand picture were fairly in balance, with supplies quite adequate to take care of any and all calls. Demand was steady at moderate volume, and prices were unchanged from the carlot price of 20½c. per pound that has long prevailed. No change in the immediate future was expected.

Sulfonated Oils—Business was light, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin, Egg—Trading was quiet at the beginning of February, with buyers following a policy of hand-to-mouth purchasing for immediate needs only. Following the usual year-end allowance of inventories to drop to a minimum for tax purposes, it would normally have been expected that January buying would have been substantial to restore inventories to normal levels. However, in the case of albumin, current upward price patterns were such that buyers were apparently waiting for more abundant supply positions at lower prices, before laying in substantial stocks.

Liquid egg production during December totalled 10,413,000 pounds compared with 12,757,000 pounds in December of last year, and the 1951-55 average of 8,426,000 pounds. The quantities used for immediate consumption and freezing were larger than a year ago. The quantities used for drying were considerably smaller than last year.

Corn Dextrin—Price patterns in effect over recent weeks were unchanged. Trading was light, with buyers operating essentially on a hand-to-mouth basis, and expecting prompt delivery. Some sources felt that small lot buying interest was up a bit from levels at the year-end, but some of this was looked upon as inventory replacement which had been allowed to run abnormally low at the year-end for tax purposes. It did not necessarily mean that business was on the upswing.

Gum was still quoted at $9.38 per 100 pounds in paper bags, carlots, New York. Light canary was priced at $9.12; dark canary at $9.12 and white at $8.96. Smaller lots were priced at a differential of 15 cents per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Corn stocks in all positions on January 1 were a record total of 3.6 billion bushels, compared with the previous record stocks last year of 3.4 billion bushels. Disappearance in the last quarter of 1957 stood at 880,000,000 bushels, as against the disappearance of 838,000,000 bushels during the corresponding quarter of 1956.

New strains of hybrid corn have been developed for large scale growth which yield a starch of high amylose content. The ratio of alylose—a straight chain molecule, to amylopectin—a branched chain molecule in standard hybrid corns is roughly 25 percent amylose to 75 percent amylopectin. The new strains developed are capable of producing starches as high as 60 percent in amylose. Scientists have set themselves a genetic goal of ultimately coming up with a hybrid that will yield 90 percent amylose.

Amylose is considered ideal for such industrial applications as are possible by the application of a continuous film which is flexible, a preservative coating that can be sprayed on or dip coated on irregular shaped food products, and the manufacture of the acetate ester of amylose which produces a film similar to cellophane. Once a high amylose content hybrid is developed amylose will be cheap enough to allow vast industrial application that could well increase the annual corn grind substantially.

Tanning Materials

Mangrove Bark — Inquiry was slightly better for replacements, but trading was reported still slow. Prices were without change. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Colombian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Buying interest continued to lag in this market. Price patterns were unchanged. Purchases were largely confined to a hand-to-mouth basis on orders for small lots.

Wattle Bark—Replacement prices were well held, despite little buying interest. All grades maintained price levels which were assumed by the market in mid-January when prices declined, partially due to lower ocean freight rates.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market in general remained quiet last week. Citrus materials in Florida and California stood firm on spot because of the tight supply due to the severe frosts in Florida. Several citronella based aromatic chemicals including citronellal and hydroxy citronella retained their soft listings of recent weeks. Geranium and lavandin stayed soft on spot resulting from the downward trend of late in that market. Mint oils appeared to be leveling off last week, a source noted. The large new crop that has been coming in from both markets has softened prices on spot in the past months. A quota system has been decided upon for bergamot oil by the Italian Consortium, it was noted. The system will undoubtedly effect the future prices on spot. This change was ascribed to the reduced size of the new crop bergamot oil and is meant to avoid speculation in this material. On the whole, the market continued to manifest many soft spots, though citrus oils were strong as a result of the above mentioned tight supply problem.

Price Trends

Advanced

Annatto seed, Ecuadorian, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cardamoms, bleached "B," 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia "A," 1¾c. per lb.
Korintji "A," 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
145.68	145.69	145.96	000.00

For Current Prices See Page 9

In the seeds and spices market, poppy prices strengthened as the world's demand relied on Holland, Polish, Turkish, and Argentine supplies appear to have been exhausted. Fennel was more available last week, and thus prices on spot softened. Celery fell slightly as well due to recent arrivals. Spot prices on mustard were steady with the best season ahead. Cummin was strong, and import levels were forcing advances here. Supplies on hand of oregano are not adequate for the next six months, a source said. Thyme was also tight, and shipment levels were high.

According to one dealer's end-of-the-year review, the supply of citronella oil, lemongrass oil, oil bois de rose, and clove leaf oil surpasses the demand at the present time, and their prices are soft. Since it is uncertain to what price level these materials may fall, a "from hand to mouth" buying policy is inevitable. This slows the movement of the oils and further weakens the market. Increased buying could curb the downward trend, but if purchases are made merely for inventory they will not bring about a strengthening of the market. Price stabilization can only result after improvement in the balance between supply and consumption is reestablished.

Essential Oils

Bergamot Oil—A new quota system has been devised by the Consortium, a source said. Quotas will be based on the average of yearly deliveries to buyers for the two years from September 1, 1955 to August 31, 1957. The quota for the year 1957-58 will operate from September 1, 1957.

The move was attributed to reduced size in the new crop of bergamot oil to thus curb speculation in this commodity.

Clove Leaf Oil—One dealer in a report recently noted that the trend by vanillin users to replace the higher-priced vanillin from clove oil (eugenol) with the lower-priced vanillin from lignin has diminished world consumption of clove leaf oil. As yet, production of clove leaf oil in Madagascar has not entirely adjusted itself to this new trend. Therefore, it is out of step with actual demand and the surplus of oil has softened the price of this commodity.

Lavender—A German report on the European market noted that the production of Spanish spike lavender oil, one of the most important and characteristic of the Spanish oils, suffered a reduction in production last year. The price, the report said, is about forty percent higher than after the harvest of 1956. Bidding for the harvest of important regions, sharpened competition among distillers, and higher and higher prices were being demanded and paid. Furthermore, because of the shortage of labor due to the grain harvest, higher labor costs were involved. For these reasons the manufacturing cost of oil, in short, supply, was high and contributed to increase the market prices. The market was brisk, nevertheless, presumably because small quantities were available.

Lemongrass Oil—One report in its end-of-the-year review noted the abnormal relationship between the price fluctuations of lemongrass oil and citronella oil (Java type). It is puzzling because lemongrass oil and citronella oil (Java type) are neither used simultaneously nor for the same purposes. Furthermore, their production centers are not located in the same country (except Guatemala) but in geographically different countries with varying economical structures. Nevertheless, a decline or a rise in the market in one oil is usually ensued by the other oil in a similar way.

According to the report, prices for lemongrass dropped to a low in the second half of 1952 and stayed below the $1 per pound mark for eight months out of the year in 1953. During 1954, '55, '56 prices were good for this oil with a short-lived peak price of $2.65 per pound in December of 1954. This three year period of good returns stimulated production and created the impression of a vast increase in consumption.

In 1957 it became evident that production was outdoing consumption. This development would have been foreseen in 1956 if the Suez crisis had not stirred buyers to buying on inventory. Recently the price for lemongrass oil dropped back below the $1 per pound level.

Orange Oil—There were another series of crippling frosts in Florida last week which again damaged the citrus crop including orange oil. So far there has been no shift in price of California or Florida quality of this material; they remained firm on spot as a result of the tight supply. After the initial frost some material was withdrawn from spot and prices skyrocketed. However, prices soon fell to a more normal level. After the second frost the same pattern ensued. The California quality listing continued on spot last week at a range of 85c. to $1.75 while Florida quality spot prices continued at 75c. to 80c.

Peppermint—A recent report from Japan noted that production of peppermint oil in that land had grown steadily since 1946. During the war years production had been curtailed in order for the land to be used for the growth of foodstuffs. The 1957 crop, according to the report, is estimated to be about 1,100,000 pounds in crude peppermint oil. This corresponds to about sixty percent of prewar production. In contrast, the 1954 crop, a poor year due to weather conditions, amounted to only 250,000 pounds. The expansion of the peppermint oil industry in Japan is partially attributed in the report to a cutting down of production costs due to constant improvements made in the peppermint roots used. In a statistical summary the report noted that prewar production (1937) of peppermint oil amounted to 1,886,000 pounds with exports being tallied at 844,000 pounds. The low in production since then was the 1954 production figure while the lowest export tally since the war was 1955 when only 33,000 pounds were shipped from the country. The 1956 production figure was 728,000 pounds while exports for that year were 89,000 pounds.

Sandalwood Oil — A spot report from the London market said that sandalwood East Indian shows increase in price due to the auctions of the wood and the prices obtained there. As a result of the development at source the American market stiffened perceptively.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—Total domestic production of this material during 1956 amounted to 246,000 pounds, according to the annual report for that year made by the Tariff Commission. Sales totalled 183,000

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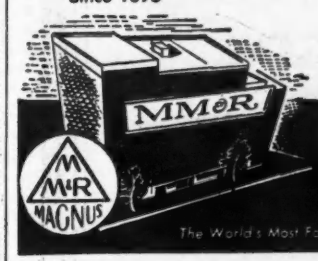

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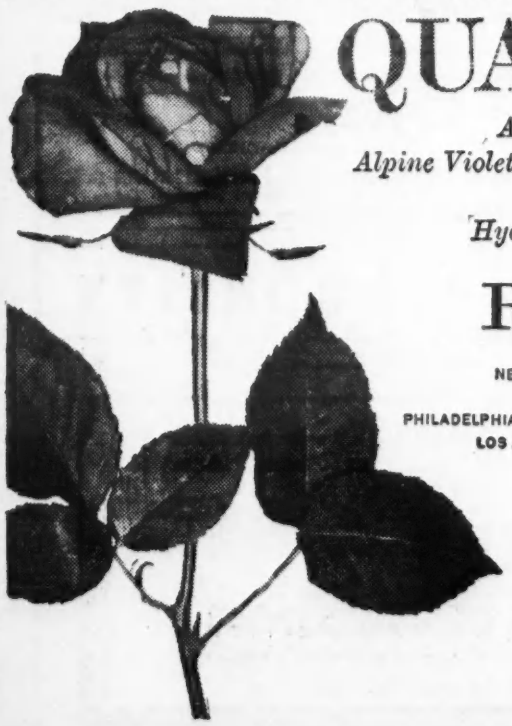

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Essential Oils

pounds at a value of 684,000 at a unit value of $3.74 per pound.

Linalool—The bois de rose market remained unchanged on spot last week. Recently, the spot quote fell 20c. to a range of $4.35 to $4.60 per pound while ex lignaloe material declined to a $4.20 to $4.60 per pound range. This marked the second downward movement in a month. No upward trend or even stabilization of the market is predicted in the near future, a source said.

Terpinyl Acetate — This material continued steady on spot last week. Extra quality had a listing of 64c. to 75c. Terpinyl acetate, prime, was priced at 55c. to 70c. The spot listing of propionate quality was $1.75 to $2.

Seeds and Spices

Annatto Seed—Brazilian and Equadorian seed stood on spot at 22½c. per pound last week, a figure which included a ½c. hike in price for the latter material. Dominican Republic and Indian seeds remained unavailable. Some Indian material should be arriving on spot toward the end of March, though Haitian annatto seed, which has been partially hindered by political developments at source, may not be available for some time. Prices for this material, which shot upward some months back, appear at present to have reached a plateau and there is some suggestion from dealers that it will hold for a while to its present position.

Cassia—Wider interest is effecting the arrivals scheduled for the next month. The market steadied last week, one source said, and showed signs of recovering. New shipment business with Padang is uncertain. March and April arrivals will be below the 1,000,000 pounds a month normally imported. There is little reserve stock held in New York. The present trend offers worthwhile insurance against uncertainties confronting the market.

Paprika — Imports of all grades, one source claimed, were only ⅓ as large as those last year at this time. As a result, pressure to move the Spanish crop caused a 2c. decline in shipment levels last week. Actually, the Spanish crop season is at its peak. High quality paprika will only be available for the next month. The lower levels should help to bring out the wider demand needed to move the crop.

Pepper—Spot price of black pepper remained unchanged last week. The margin between nearbys and futures narrowed. On the other hand, India while competitive, showed little disposition to trade under current levels. A reversal of the present trend would have been possible had local interest shown any improvement. Without this, the market was stalemated, and the test of its strength continued.

Shipment levels of white pepper continued strong, indicating that stocks in Singapore were no longer burdensome. The crop peak is over. The quantity carried in Indonesia is not known, but from the action of the market, it is clear that the stock cannot be large. The statistical position of the item favors a firm market.

Vanilla Beans—Over half of the Madagascar vanilla crop of 400 tons, one source claimed, is reported to have been sold and supplies from the Comoro's, Mexico or the Island of Reunion are short. The entire crop in Mexico is not expected to exceed seventy-five tons.

P&G Man Says Economy Is Undergoing Adjustment

The current "slow down" in American economy is a necessary adjustment of accumulated problems. This is the answer offered by Richard R. Deupree, board chairman of Procter & Gamble Company, New York, to the Los Angeles Rotary Club last week.

"We ran hard and fast after World War II," Mr. Deupree said. "Considering the results of the post-war years, how could we help taking a rest? Or call it recession if you wish."

Despite the economic problem, he told the Rotarians, "there is no reason for pessimism about the basic strength of the nation."

Turpentine, Rosin Loan

—Continued from page 4

of gum rosin applicable to the average, WG grade, with rates 10 cents higher for grades X and WW and 30 cents lower for grades N, M, and K.

The loan rates applied to turpentine and rosin may be revised from time to time at the discretion of the Commodity Credit Corporation but the announced support level per standard barrel of gum will be maintained.

The program will operate in substantially the same way as in 1957. Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be available through December 31, 1958, on eligible gum naval stores produced domestically in the calendar year 1958, through CCC's borrower, the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative of Valdosta, Ga. The loans will be made to producer-members who cooperate in the 1958 Gum Naval Stores Conservation Program or otherwise follow good conservation practices.

To be eligible for loans, gum rosin must be federally inspected and packed in specified metal drums placed on approved storage yards. Turpentine must meet loan specifications and be in approved storage tanks.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices remained static on spot last week producers here reported. Some feelers from the pre-seasonal paint market appeared but nothing definitive enough to be defined as representing a market trend. The latest movements on spot were those of two of the naphtha solvents and xylene a few weeks back. Both movements were considered realignment of price schedules to fit the demand picture. The declining automobile production situation, according to sources, continues to be the major fly in the petroleum derivative ointment. Also, it was noted, the fact that steel production is declining in response to the slackened demand, will make for a slow return to high production if and when a reversal in trend should take place.

A sales increase of at least five percent over last year was forecast for the liquefied petroleum gas industry by one major distributor. The forecast was based on the expected gains in population. It was also partially based on an anticipated greater industrial and farm use of LPG in the current year. During 1957 there has been an increase of four percent over 1956 in the sales of LPG. Stocks of liquefied petroleum gas fell to 617,935,000 gallons at the end of the year from 711,821,000 on December 15, according to an American Petroleum Institute report. A year ago, inventories totaled 567,430,000 gallons.

Output of LPG totaled 304,183,000 gallons during December 16-31, up from 288,188,000 gallons in the first half of December and from 301,509,000 gallons last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
106.73	106.74	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—No variation in the market was reported last week. Previous inroads made by foreign influences in the market appeared to be waning, one source noted. Previously, large shipments of material from behind the Iron Curtain had been arriving in western markets. The spot situation showed little relief from its position of limited interest and overgrown supplies.

Lacquer Diluent—This material continued at previous listings, sources here noted last week, with the West Coast price quoted at .174c. per gallon; East Coast, 20c. per gallon; benzene type, group three, .1550c. per gallon and toluene type, also group three, .14375c. per gallon. The decline in automobile production, of course, has a strong finger in the decline pie. Also, one source here noted, the resultant decline in steel production will make for a slower return when and if a reversal in trend should take place. Seasonal demand in other areas, sometimes in the next months, should offer a period of heightened sales, but no immediate hope for the over-all picture seems present.

Toluene—Prices continued static on spot for this material last week producers and dealers here reported. Heavy supply coupled with relaxed demand made for light movement. The recently reduced prices on Texas and East Coast xylene failed to be reflected here. Producers felt that reducations would fail to render the market any service and would merely reduce the income from what little material is regularly sold.

LPG's

The daily average production of liquified gas at refineries last November, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines, was 5.7 million gallons, 1.3 percent less than the same month the year previous. The daily average production of LPG at natural gasoline and cycling plants totaled 19.8 million gallons increasing 6.5 percent over November, 1956. The demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses in November increased 14 percent above November, 1956. Stocks of LPG were 165 million gallons above a year ago, a decerase of 105 million gallons during the month of November. Stocks of LPG totaled 780 million gallons of which 653 million gallons were stored underground.

Propane—Production of this material totaled 398,386,000 gallons in November, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of propane at plants, terminals and underground were tallied at 527,145,000 gallons on November 30 as compared with the 583,180,000 gallons in stock at the end of October. Demand in November amounted to 3,864,000 gallons in deliveries from plants and terminals for use in gasoline and 449,423,000 gallons for other uses.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 25 totaled 276,882,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 277,065,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 183,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 192,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 9,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Production of petroleum waxes during November of last year, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 450,000 barrels, a figure somewhat less than the production tally of 498,000 barrels for the month previous, though slightly higher than the 446,000 barrels produced during November of 1956. The January-November production tally inclusive for 1957 was 4,983,000 barrels as compared with the 1956 figure for the same period of 4,890,000 barrels. Domestic demand for the January-November total last year amounted to 4,081,000 barrels as compared to the 1956 January-November demand computation of 4,011,000. Exports for the period were 905,000 barrels in 1957 against 819,000 barrels the year previous.

Microcrystalline—Seasonal demand further strengthened this already firmly positioned market last week, dealers and producers here reported. Though the fresh sales attributed to this area of demand failed to mark a definite or absolute trend, there was little question in anyone's mind as to just what they signified. The present period is a little early to identify the seasonal build-up. However, the next weeks should bring the outline out pretty clearly. The market for this petroleum wax has been a building one for some years. Instrumental in the burdgeoning growth of the market has been the frozen food industry. With the swift surge forward of that industry, a definite and always developing place arose for microcrystalline waxes. Domestic demand, of course, has far outreached export demand. However, in the past years the latter, particularly in South America, has made good progress.

Paraffin—The market for this material, according to one source, has kept on an even keel over the past weeks. Though the strength isn't what some producers might like, it appears to be holding its own and a basic level of materials is kept moving.

Miscellaneous

The production of crude petroleum in the United States during November, 1957, averaged 6,824,000 barrels daily, a decrease of 36,000 barrels daily from the previous month, according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. Mississippi production declined 29,000 barrels daily and production in Kansas declined 27,000 barrels daily from the previous month. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil decreased 16,000 barrels daily to 6,782,000 barrels and stocks of domestic crude increased at the rate of 42,000 barrels daily for the month.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Promise of quick government action on foreign aid stimulated trade in the oils market last week This factor, combined with higher beans, strengthened soybean oil prices, although little business was reported done. Cottonseed oil scored fractional gains, but liquidation dampened advances. Reflecting strength in the leading oils, peanut advanced fractionally. Corn was unchanged. Linseed trading was dull and featureless, and late in the week linseed meal prices were tentatively advanced 50 cents on reports of short supplies.

The meal market was largely featureless last week, soybean meal showed more strength by last Friday, as prices rose $1.50. Cottonseed and peanut meals were held about unchanged.

Trading in tallow became hectic late in the week, and early losses were partly recovered in the inedible grades, but losses registered the previous week were not recouped. Edible tallow demand came in strongly, and resulted in sharply higher quotations.

Yellow and white greases were slightly firmer, moving to more active demand. Oleo oil was stronger in an active market, while stock and stearine were practically without change and moving only to limited inquiry.

The wax market was very quiet. The only advance in the carnaubas was registered by one fatty grade, in which trading picked up when other materials came into short supply. Other carnaubas were generally lower, and imported montans lost headway owing to lack of demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. Country No. 3 Parnahyba, 1c. per lb.
Castor beans, $5 per ton.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, foots, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Grease, white, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, 1/10c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. Country No. 2 crude, 2c. per lb.
No. 3 Ceara crude, 2c. per lb.
Refd., pure, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, 1c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, ⅛c. per lb.
Montan wax, imp., Bohemian, 1c. per lb.
German, 1c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
104.44	102.59	101.67	120.03

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was reported slow. Brazilian No. 1 ruled steady and was maintained at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Replacements from Brazil were well held. Castor beans were higher, and quoted nominally at $110 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds Castor Beans	Pounds Castor Oil
Last week	3,360,300	2,244,000
Previous week		1,000,000
Corresponding week, 1957	1,517,250	2,068,000
Total this year	5,688,450	13,566,000
Corresponding period, 1957	9,520,900	12,792,000

Coconut—Market fluctuated narrowly, ending lower. Crude was quoted at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, February-March shipment. Tankcars were listed at 13⅝c. per pound, New York delivery.

Corn — Market was about unchanged. Crude was sold and bid at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined continued at 19.48c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures on the New York Produce Exchange was active, and gained strength during the week on reports of early government action on foreign trade, combined with firmer soybeans. However, weekend liquidations dampened advances.

Crude oil gained fractionally, quoted at 15⅛c. per pound, nominal, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the southeast; sold at 14¾c., Valley; nominal at 14¼c. Lubbock, and sold at 14⅝c. per pound, Waco.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 7, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	504	17.13	16.72	16.90S
May	366	16.83	16.53	16.60S
July	155	16.51	16.22	16.31S
Sept.	69	15.50	15.44	15.30@15.42
Oct.	33	15.10	15.00	14.90@14.98

Total sales and switches, 1,127 contracts.

Linseed—Further slight improvement was noted in pace of withdrawals of linseed oil against existing contracts. New business was extremely slow, confined to small lots for nearby. Prices were unchanged, raw linseed oil, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, at 14.8c. for February/April and 15c. March/July.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	5,040,000	7,980,000
Since Sept. 1	129,220,000	157,200,000

Flaxseed—Market continued dull and featureless.

Minneapolis.—Dullness persisted in this market, cash bids unchanged at $3.23 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, the same level prevailing since January 24. Crushers were not aggressive buyers, on the sidelines on most days. There were still supplies of free flaxseed in the country, but producers preferred to hold for higher prices. Curtailed crusher production continued a principal factor in dullness.

C.C.C. sold additional 50,000 bushels of flaxseed at $3.19½, in store, Superior, on unrestricted basis. Only 1 car was posted as sold in the Minneapolis spot market, while to-arrive bookings totaled only 5 cars. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 119 cars (2 for C.C.C.), compared with 104 cars a year ago. Total shipments were 16 cars, against 21 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

Receipts

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	208,250	187,200
Since Sept. 1	12,444,500	15,004,000

Shipments

	1957-58	1956-57
Last week	28,000	37,800
Since Sept. 1	1,285,000	2,007,000

Oiticica—Business was reported light and spotty. Tankcars were unchanged at 17c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 18½c. to 19c., depending upon quantity.

Olive—Trading was quiet, but market for spot and shipment remained steady. Spanish oil in drums on spot was scarce and unavailable for shipment.

Greek oil was unchanged at $61 per 100 kilos, used drums, c. and f. New York, February-March shipment. Tunisian was quoted at $64 same basis, new drums. Spanish oil on spot was nominal at $2.85 per gallon, drums, duty paid. Greek and Tunisian ranged from $2.55 to $2.65, spot same basis, as to quantity.

Palm—Interest was limited to small lots for immediate needs, and trading was slow. Drums declined to 15¼c. to 16¼c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were lower, at 12.6c. per pound, New York basis.

Peanut — This market was about unchanged. Crude was quoted Friday at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil in tanks was priced at 20¾c.; drums were quoted at 22¾c. to 23c. per pound, as to quantity.

Oiticica Oil—One source reported an advance in the spot price of this material, effective today. The new listing is 16½c. per pound for materials in bulk and a range of 18c. to 18½c. per pound for material in drums.

Soybean—Market gained fractionally with stronger beans, as well as a promise

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 7, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	2	11.58	11.52	11.43@11.52
May	3	11.50	11.40	11.45@11.50

Total sales, 4 contracts.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

of speedy aid legislation by the government which would stiffen the export market.

Crude advanced to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Decatur. Trading was cautious and slow. Refined salad was increased to 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and 16⅜ to 16⅝c. per pound, drums, same basis, as to quantity.

Tung—Fractional declines were registered in light trading. Tankcars were lower, at 21c. to 21¼c. per pound, New York basis, and 20¾c. per pound, March forward.

Drums were quoted at 22½c. per pound, carlots, and 22¾c. to 23¼c. per pound, less carlots, New York, as to quantity. Domestic mills held stocks closely, and price was maintained at 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Offerings of cottonseed meal are becoming more scarce as most mills have completed their crushing operation and are merchandising most of their supplies in a local sort of way. Forty-one percent sacked cottonseed meal prices figure $56.50 basis; Memphis, $59; Alabama, $62; Georgia, $61; Carolinas for February shipment.

Linseed Meal—Supplies continued tight. Demand tapered off slightly.

Minneapolis.—There was good demand for nearby supplies of linseed meal, though slightly less than in recent weeks. Prices were firm and unchanged, influenced by tight supply situation. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at rapid pace, mill shipping schedules well filled.

Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was at $47 to $47.50 a ton for February/April. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent protein, was unchanged at $53.50 for February and $54.50 for March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	17,820,000	13,440,000
Since Sept. 1.....	318,540,000	332,620,000

Peanut Meal—No sales of peanut meal have been reported, as the supplies are very small and are trading mostly in a local area. Nominal prices on 45 percent sacked meal figures $49 for solvent, $53 for old process f.o.b. Georgia, Alabama shipping points.

Soybean Meal—Soybean meal prices were advanced $1.50 a ton, influenced by improved demand and faster withdrawals. Strength in futures, both on soybeans and meal, contributed to advance. Business was best on the eastern trunk line, though moderate pickup was noted in other sections. Interest in deferred shipment was limited. There were no surpluses to weigh on market. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was at $46 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buyers showed a little more interest. Choice white was lifted to 8½c. to 8⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow was sold fractionally lower, at 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Lard—Market was slightly more active, and fractional gains were scored. Cash lard was quoted Friday at 11.60c. per pound, drums, Chicago, nominal.

Oleo Oil — Extra furthered advances scored the previous week, and was quoted at 18½c. per pound, drums, New York basis. Stearine declined ended at 14½c. per pound, drums, spot, and interest improved, although the market was nominal.

Tallow—Demand continued quiet, but showed improvement late in the week, after early losses. Edible tallow rose to 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Fancy bleachable slipped off to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 7⅝c. to 7¾c., same basis.

Special was a shade lower, at 7⅝c., and No. 1 sold at 7⅜c., same basis. Packed fancy was quoted at 9¼c. to 9⅜c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Soybean Crush: December

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during December and November, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	Dec.	Nov.
	Tons	
Receipts	804,401	1,288,578
Crushed	852,512	876,819
Stocks at mills	2,365,891	2,414,002

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	299,940,000	313,366,000
Stocks at mills	105,515,000	102,376,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	663,254	683,163
Stocks at mills	75,703	88,112

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was higher, ranging from 91c. to 93c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were quiet and nominal at $180 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment.

Waxes

Carnauba — No. 1 yellow Ceara is slated for a decline today to $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, spot. This is owing to a new shipment at lower quotations.

Yellow No. 1 was quoted last week at $1.29 to $1.31 per pound, spot, unchanged from the previous week. No. 1 parnahyba was extremely scarce and nominal, at $1.33 per pound. As stocks declined, trading increased for fatty Parnahybas, and crude North Country scored gains of up to 2c. per pound.

Market for other grades was weak and quiet. North country No. 3 Ceara declined to 72c. to 73c. per pound; No. 2 was down to 76c. to 78c. Refined No. 3 Ceara was off to 82c. to 84c. per pound, spot.

Montan—Trading in all grades was very quiet. While domestic was unchanged, imported grades registered declines of 1c. Crude Bohemian was listed at 22c. to 24c. per pound; and German, 26c. to 27c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Stocks were about cleaned up, and the market was judged entirely nominal, with crude quoted at 79c., and refined, 85c. per pound, spot.

Fatty Acid Output Down; Mostly in Unsaturated Types

Production of fatty acid during 1957 sank beneath the tally for the year previous, according to a report by the Fatty Acid Producers' Council. The 1957 figure was 393.4 million pounds (not including fatty acids from tall oil).

This was 12.2 million pounds under 1956, with decreases occurring principally in unsaturated material. Disposition of fatty acids totalled 391 million pounds in 1957 against 421 million pounds in 1956.

Oils, Fats Find Champions

—*Continued from page 4*

ulation who would be evacuated from the devastated areas in the event of attack.

Depletion

HR 10479, by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado, to establish a 27½ percent depletion allowance for minerals mined as a source of synthetic oil or gas.

HR 10388, by Rep. John W. Heselton of Massachusetts, to reduce the rates of percentage depletion for oil and gas wells.

Trade Agreements

HR 10368, by Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, to extend the reciprocal trade agreements act.

HR 10369, by Rep. Robert W. Kean of New Jersey, same as HR 10368.

Water

HJRes 521, by Rep. Chet Holifield of California, for the construction by the Department of the Interior of a full-scale demonstration plant for the production of portable or usable water from sea water.

Copper

S 3234, by Sen. Arthur Watkins of Utah, to repeal the suspension of certain import taxes on copper.

FTC

HR 10527, by Rep. Orin Harris of Arkansas, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act so as to equalize rights in the distribution of identified merchandise.

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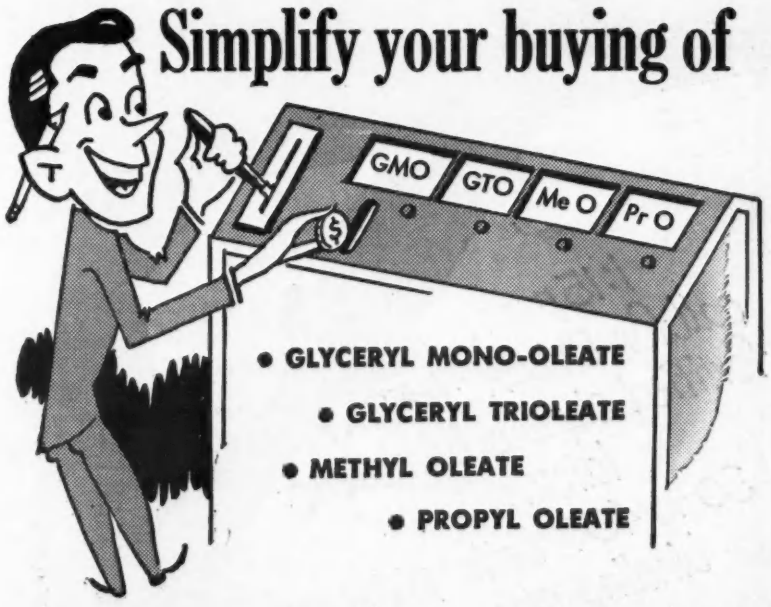

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Coatings Materials

The sales pace of lead and zinc pigments has not changed much since the first of the year, a producer reported last week. Some consumers were beginning to step up purchases for short term needs, but the overall picture was slow, and there was no buying for later requirements. It was felt that large scale orders for the spring paint season would start coming in later in the month. A similar situation prevailed in plasticizers and synthetic resins. It looked as though consumers generally were allowing ther inventories to remain at the low levels reached in December. Tight money and the currently steady-to-soft price picture in many items would explain the prevalence of this hand-to-mouth policy.

Several grades of copal and dammar gum were recently reduced in price in conformity with lower source quotations. Manila MA was lowered ¾ cents per pound to 17¾ cents. Singapore No. 1 dammar became 40 cents per pound, a decline of 1 cent; and Siam was marked down to 34 cents per pound, also a decline of 1 cent. A source in the shellac market said last week that if Calcutta prices hold at currently firm levels, local prices will be marked up proportionally. The Calcutta situation will depend upon advance estimates of the Bysacki crop, which will be coming to market within two months.

Substantially lower sales of synthetic resins was reported for November by the Tariff Commission. For example, sales of vinyls totaled only 60,615,612 pounds, as against 72,355,673 pounds the previous month. Phthalic anhydride type alkyds declined to 7,390,385 pounds from a total of 10,205,833 pounds in October. Additional data from the Commission's report are given below under 'Synthetic Resins.'

Production of carbon black continued at a high level in December, the Census bureau reports, but shipments declined to 134,079,000 pounds from a November total of 151,451,000 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 8, 1957
101.49	101.49	101.48	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for December, 1957, with figures for November, 1957, and December, 1956, reported for comparison:

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
December, 1957	122,661	30,771	153,432
November, 1957	118,655	29,367	148,002
December, 1956	122,187	30,459	152,646

Shipments

December, 1957	108,055	26,024	134,079
November, 1957	123,616	27,835	151,451
December, 1956	118,391	36,323	154,714

Stocks

December, 1957	258,589	80,733	339,362
November, 1957	243,983	76,026	320,009
December, 1956	256,522	83,374	339,896

Exports

December, 1957	*	*	*
November, 1957	25,467	12,792	38,259
December, 1956	24,309	19,717	44,026

* Not available.

Lead Pigments—The sales pace in these pigments has not changed much since the first of the year, producers report. While in some instances consumers have stepped up purchasing for immediate requirements, the overall picture is still slow, and there is no buying for later needs. The price decline of two months ago brought quotations down to 15½c. per pound for lead oxide, 95 percent lead; 15.45c. for 97 percent lead and 15.60 for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral were made, respectively, 14¾c. per pound, and 17.60c. in carlots.

Zinc Pigments—Output of zinc oxide, including both leaded and lead-free, totaled 13,000 tons in November, as reported by the Bureau of Mines. This was the lowest recorded total since June, 1956, the Bureau noted. The total included 11,200 tons of lead-free and 1,800 tons of leaded, as compared with 11,800 tons and 2,300 tons, respectively, in October.

Stocks on November 30 amounted to 27,500 tons, an advance of 2 percent over the previous month. Shipments were reported at 12,400 tons, a decline of 2,000 tons from level of October.

Fillers and Inerts

Gypsum—Domestic production of crude gypsum during the third quarter of last year has been reported at 2,509,345 short tons by the Bureau of Mines. This represents an increase of 12,156 tons over the corresponding period of 1955. An increase of seven percent in imports brought the total apparent supply up 3 percent from the preceding third quarter.

Output of calcined gypsum totaled 2,130,100 tons, up one percent; and uncalcined gypsum products declined 13 percent because of low demand for cement retarder. Agricultural gypsum declined 10 percent and gypsum for filler and unclassified uses declined 13 percent, the Bureau noted.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for November and list October's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales	October†	November†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	8,419,029	6,598,894
Adhesive resins	6,040,887	5,207,453
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,357,528	1,786,612
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,567,595	2,017,452
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,099,652	5,916,109
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	72,355,673	60,615,612
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	10,205,833	7,390,385
Modified, with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	3,963,079	3,145,687
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	180,124	268,134
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	258,665	430,469
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	948,853	903,052
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	795,430	738,398
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,113,433	1,709,022
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,490,020	2,216,953
All other modifications	3,135,056	3,292,755
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	22,785,648	9,558,436
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins, (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	609,023	479,489

† Partly estimated.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—The price of Manila MA was recently reduced ¾c. per pound to 17¾c. Other copals held steady at prior listings. The MA change reflected lower quotations at the source.

Dammar Gum—Business volume continued sluggish last week with consumption restricted to small bag lots for immediate shipment. Supply was adequate to meet all needs.

Singapore No. 1 and Siam gum were recently trimmed 1c. per pound in response to declines in the primary market. Singapore moved from 41c. to 40c. per pound and Siam from 35c. to 34c.

Shellac—The position of this market remains unchanged from previous reports. Prices at the source are firmly quoted while local listings hold steady and unchanged. There is a feeling among dealers that unless the source picture changes, local prices might move upwards. Much will depend on the size of the Bysacki crop, which is due in about two months.

Orange grades of shellac are quoted at 39c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 37c. for

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Coatings Materials

No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine. Bleached, in 1,500 pound lots, bags, lists as 48c. per pound for bonedry and 58c. for refined.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended January 25, the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $21.23, as compared with $21.21 the previous week and $25.10 a year ago. The volume of gum delivered to plants came to 3,450 barrels, as against 3,748 the previous week and 1,728 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 6.75 gallons of turpentine and 294.2 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 0; WG, 1; N. 23; M, 44; and K and below, 32.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 31	Mon. Feb. 3	Tues. Feb. 4	Wed. Feb. 5	Thurs. Feb. 6
Drums—					
K	...	...	...	...	$7.75
M	...	...	...	...	7.75
WG	$8.07§	$8.14	...	...	...
WW	8.28	8.24	...	...	...
Bags—					
G	...	7.50[3]	...	...	...
K	7.46[1]	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended January 31)—M or better, $7.20; K or better, $7.40

Sales, USDA
1,594* 274* 160*[3] 80*[3] 1,058*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.535	.52	...	...	...
Sales	6,000¶	8,000¶	...	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] K or better. [2] G or better. [3] Export only.

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1—350 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated, Reactor.
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1—Baker Perkins #15-VUMM, 100 gal., 100 HP, Dispersion Blades, Vac.
1—Baker Perkins #15-JNM, 100 gal., Sigma Blades.
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8—Steel Sigma Blade Mixers, 35, 50, 60, 75, 100, 150 gal.—some jktd.
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1—Gemco 6' dia. Steel Conical Blender.
1—Gemco 54" dia. St. St. Conical Blender, steam jacketed.
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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 33

Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.53	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.4[illegible]	.42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.40	—
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		5.15	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.45	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip, 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech, USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.		8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs.		9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher			
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled bgs. c.l. works,	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04¾	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04¾	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.30
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35¼	—

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Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 18,260 5-gal. bots., glacial, photo, spec. OA-71, Bid No. 203, Feb. 21, Contracting Officer, RAFD, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N.Y.

Boric acid, 1,090 bots., photo, Bid No. 194, Feb. 17, Contracting Officer, RAFD, Griffiss AFB, Rome, N.Y.

Calcium chloride, 1,000 dms., dihydrate, tech., Bid No. 1255, Feb. 17, Gen Services Admin., 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.; 40,000 lbs. same, flakes, Bid No. 180, Feb. 18, Supply Dept., Naval Shipyard, Boston 29, Mass.

Calcium gluconate, 1 gm., injection, Bid No. M-5-9, Feb. 18, Supply Div., V. A. Supply Depot, Somerville, N.J.

Calcium hypochlorite, 1,500 cans, Bid No. 1255, Feb. 17, Gen. Services Admin., 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

Cresylic acid, 2,320 gals. in 55-gal. dms., Bid No. 306, Feb. 13, Procurement Div., AMC, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.

Desiccants, 10,000 lbs., activated, for dynamic dehumidification, type IV, grade H, spec. MIL-D-3716, N.Y. City Chemical Dist., 280 Broadway, N.Y. 7, N.Y.

Drugs, cocaine hydrochloride glyceryl trinitrate tabs., saccharine tabs., Bid No. M-5-10, Feb. 18, aminophylline, ammonia water, ammonium sulfate, etc., Bid No. M-5-11, Feb. 18, Supply Div., VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N.J.; morphine inj. USP, 16 mg., Bid No. 217, Feb. 14, digitalis tabs. USP, 100 mg., ergonovine maleate tabs., Bid No. 219, Feb. 17, tetracaine ointment 0.5%, Bid No. 205, Feb. 14, Military Med. Supply Agency, 24 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N.Y.

Ethylene glycol, 500,000 gals., antifreeze, type 2, Bid No. 4-12020, Feb. 11, Gen. Services Admin., 7th & D Sts. SW, Washington 25, D.C.

Isopropyl alcohol, 75,000 gals., anti-icing fluid, Bid No. 508, Feb. 21, Naval Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Nicotine sulfate, Bid. No. 4L-8363, Feb. 24, Gen. Services Admin., 7th & D Sts. SW, Washington 25, D.C.

Paint, 100,000 5-gal. pails ext. dark gray deck enamel, smooth, type A, Bid No. 4-1759, Feb. 20, 155,000 5-gal. pails ship exterior alkyd gray enamel, Bid No. 4-1757, Feb. 20, 2,100 gals. sea blue cellulose nitrate gloss lacquer, Bid No. 4-1807, Feb. 21, 180,000 gals. primer coating, zinc chromate, yellow, high alkyd, Bid No. 4-1760, Feb. 20, 1,690 gals. submarine enamel gray, 7,000 gals. alkyd enamel black, Bid No. 4-1780, Mar. 3, 1,186 gals. yellow traffic taxiway paint, Bid No. 4-1779, Feb. 20, 6,650 5-gal. steel pails, oil interior eggshell gloss white paint, Bid. No. 4-1762, Feb. 18, 3,256 1-gal. cans black semigloss oil paint, 1,256 1-gal. cans lusterless black quick drying enamel, Bid No. 4-1747, Feb. 18, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Pesticide, 50 gals. malathion, Bid No. 4L-8363, Feb. 24, Gen. Services Admin., 7th & D Sts. SW, Washington 25, D.C.

Potassium cyanide, 62 100-lb. ctrs., 98% sulfur free, as spec., Bid No. 71, Feb. 17, Procurement Div., AMC, Robbins AFB, Macon, Ga.

Rock salt, 600 100-lb. sacks, tech., Bid No. RIW-808, Feb. 18, Gen. Services Admin., 7th & D Sts. SW, Washington 25, D.C.

Sodium chromate, 18,400 lbs., anhyd., tech., spec. 588a, Bid No. 191-85, Feb. 18, Supply Div., US Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.

Sodium hexametaphosphate, 100,000 lbs., tech., white, powd., Bid No. 1-1725, Feb. 17, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

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CMRA, Buyers Look at Way Pennsalt Maps Future

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then be projected for four years, using "every source of information within and outside the company," he observed.

Chemical industry rate of growth is dropping back toward the growth level of the economy as a whole which it has consistently outstripped over the last twenty years, was the contention of E. E. Fogle, president, Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York. This slippage results partly from extremely rapid technological advances, partly from increased competition, Mr. Fogle contended.

It can only be reversed by careful, long-range planning, he suggested, for today no company can be operated profitably solely on the intuitive judgment of a few, highly paid executives. Every new project must be evaluated in detail as to its ultimate benefit to the company, he added.

Development Process Outlined

As examples, Mr. Fogle traced two Carbide products through every step that preceded their inclusion in the company's overall marketing plan. One of these, the "Polyox" group of water soluble resins, is already on the market. The other, which the speaker did not name, is expected to be introduced in a few months.

In both instances, the Carbide president gave full credit to the part played both by purchasing and by market research in the successful solutions of the two problems.

A company's most important single resource, he stressed, is the people who comprise its staff. It is the sole resource not subject to rapid expansion, because of the time needed for training.

Of course, he concluded, there are also final limits to a company's financial resources as well. These two limitations —personnel and financial—dictate the absolute necessity for careful and detailed long-range planning if a company is to continue profitable growth.

Discusses Intercompany Contact

Robert Weir, 3rd, a buyer for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., talked of the advantages that accrue to the chemical market researcher in establishing a working intercompany contact with the buyer.

"A purchasing department can be one of the best forces for good vendor and customer relations—or it can be one of the worst," Mr. Weir said.

The buyer, he pointed out, can help steer the researcher on new uses for a product, which can save time and money for all, he said.

"Remember that chemical purchasing is not all buying. We may have a lot of internal selling to do to help you put across some of your ideas. If you are working on a long-range survey which you succeeded in selling your management, ultimately your sales people will be calling on potential buyers, soliciting their business. Establish a purchasing contact early as a building block for future sales," Mr. Weir advised.

The market researcher in his enthusiasm can overestimate, but if he has contact with a buyer, whom he termed a "professional skeptic," Mr. Weir said that the researcher might arrive at the proper level of "controlled optimism."

As his final point, Mr. Weir said that the opinion of the researcher's company of the market outlook might be of real value to the buyer and serve as an added basis for a two-way exchange.

Lawrence Finnan a Participant

Lawrence J. Finnan, jr., a consultant from Wilmington, Del., made this point in his address:

"The researcher looks to the buyer for day to day influences, and the buyer looks to the researcher for analysis and usefulness of the information, and its effect on the whole study or subject.

"It is, and should always be, a joint effort.

"The foregoing may suggest to one that any individual who is in possession of the pertinent facts, scientifically assembled, summarized and conclusive as to a course of action, is qualified to make a purchase, or otherwise commit his company.

"Those who fall into this error of thinking and conduct will discover eventually that they have been in competition with buyers who have not only the benefit of market research as an aid, but the advantage of years of experience of skillful negotiations.

"Market research is a comparatively new science, and there is not sufficient qualified personnel to satisfy the demand.

"Therefore, many buyers will be left to their own devices in commodity studies until this personnel shortage is in better balance."

Mr. Finnan also pointed out that the political and economic situations developing throughout the world compel close cooperation between market research and buying.

Make or Buy Decision

"The make or buy decision in the chemical industry is more vital than in just about any other," declared T. G. MacGowan, director of advance planning for Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Mr. MacGowan pointed out that the chemical industry must invest a large amount of money for plant construction to manufacture a single new material. Other industries, he said, have more flexibility through the convertibility of their machinery.

Not only is the make or buy decision more vital, he contended, but it is made more difficult by the questions raised by the captive market. What percent of capacity should be captive? Can the surplus be sold?

In finding the answers to these questions, Mr. MacGowan maintained, the burden of responsibility on researchers and economists is heavier in the chemical industry than in any other field.

A joint paper, "Long Range Growth of Chemical Industries," was presented by Dr. F. T. Moore, head of the Washington economics staff of Rand Corporation, and Dr. H. J. Barnett, of Resources for the Future, Inc.

Dr. Moore emphasized the importance of putting chemicals projections in an economic context. For his economic relation, he tied chemicals to a single figure for national output of goods and services—gross national product.

Dr. Barnett said he found "about ten categories of final demand in the "GNP package." Inside each of the packages, he said, if they were unwrapped, would be found a couple of hundred still smaller packages.

Congressmen Are in Labs

—Continued from page 3

committee currently investigating the enforcement policies of several regulatory agencies, including the Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Williams rescheduled the additives hearings for February 18 and 19.

New Additives Bill Introduced

When the committee resumes sessions, it will have before it another additives bill (HR 10404) which Mr. Williams dropped in the hopper two weeks ago (OPD, 2/3/58). Mr. Williams said that he introduced it at the request of a segment of the food industry simply to get the matter before the committee.

He emphasized that "it is not an approach I intend to plug" but "some people felt that they had been able to eliminate some of the bugs" in the additives legislation and wanted to get their proposal before the committee. He agreed to introduce it "by request" with the understanding that he was not necessarily sponsoring it.

The bill is similar to other bills before the committee in that it provides for enforcement through court injunction procedures instead of a system of licensing. It would operate in this fashion:

Before anyone could market a new food additive, he would first have to file certain data as to its safety with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The secretary would be given 120 days in which to decide on the basis of the data submitted whether the additive is safe under the conditions of its intended use.

Secretary Would Give Opinion

The secretary would be required to render an opinion either favorable or unfavorable. If unfavorable, the additive could not be marketed without giving the secretary thirty days notice. It would then be up to the secretary to decide whether to apply for an injunction from the courts.

The bill applies only to a substance "which, after January 1, 1958, is intended to be newly-used for any purpose in the manufacture, packing, processing, preparation, or other fabrication of any food and thus to become a component of such food, but which is not generally recognized, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety of food, as safe for use under the conditions of its intended use."

Besides exempting additives already in use, the definition would appear to exclude incidental additives from the scope of the law also.

Silica Pesticide Carrier Offered in a New Form

A new spray-dried form of "Zeolex 7A" is being produced by J. M. Huber Corporation, New York. Spray-dried pellets of the silica pesticide carrier yield higher absorptions and suspension values when air-milled or finely ground with toxicants such as DDT in the formulation of high concentrate wettable powders, Huber said.

Price of spray-dried "Zeolex 7A" is 8 cents per pound, f.o.b. Havre de Grace, Md., same as for the regular milled material. Other uses for this new synthetic silica pigment are as a bulking agent, and at a static-free conditioner for 99 percent sulfur grinding.

Gov't Patent Policy

—Continued from page 5

new compounds and the unversities on fundamental research.

The New Jersey firm has no government contract at present to undertake general research on cancer drugs. However, it is a supplier of hormones to others working in the field.

The patent situation was one of a number of topics touched on by Mr. Driscoll in a talk last week before a luncheon meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

On mergers, the Warner-Lambert executive declared that the company has "nothing under immediate consideration," but he admitted that it is looking around.

The firm, he said, is not fully committed on its capital expenditures for 1958, but he felt that they should exceed $4 million. This figure, he added, does not include $1 million earmarked for a French project, which is largely being financed abroad.

Warner-Lambert spent some 8.9 percent of net sales in 1957 on ethical drug research, and expects that it will do about the same this year.

His concern, Mr. Driscoll reported, does not regard foreign cosmetic imports as a threat. "Trade," he pointed out, "is going both ways now."

Vopcolene Division Bought

—Continued from page 3

on the west coast producing a diversified line of fatty acids. Emery plans substantial expenditures for expansion and improvement of production facilities.

This is the third major expansion by Emery in the last two years. The other two were the acquisition of the fatty acid manufacturing facilities of S. F. Lawrason & Co., Ltd., in London, Ontario, and the multi-million dollar joint venture with Monsanto Chemical Company involving the construction of a new plant at Nitro, W. Va., to fractionate tall oil into rosin and fatty acids.

With the near completion of both the Monsanto-Emery plant and the extensive modernization and expansion of the Canadian plant, this acquisition of the vopcolene Division will put Emery in a position to market a complete line of fatty acids and organic chemical derivatives throughout the entire United States and Canada.

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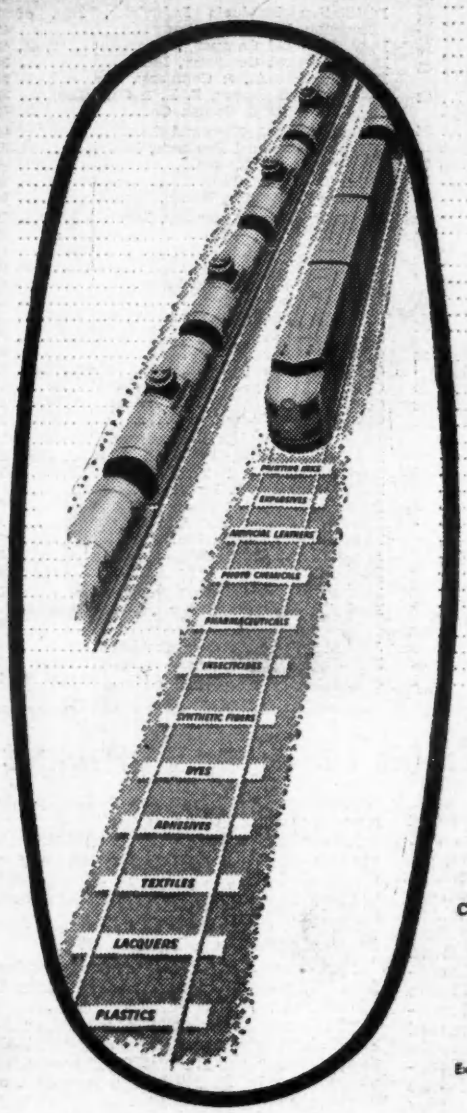

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